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**ON**

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**FOR**

**1976-77**

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**ON**  
**INDIAN EPIGRAPHY**  
**FOR**  
**1976-77**

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Topographical Index of Inscriptions—*Concl'd.*

District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-division	Place of find or deposit	Appendix and No.
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# ANNUAL REPORT ON INDIAN EPIGRAPHY FOR THE YEAR 1976-77

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## INTRODUCTION

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### GENERAL

During the year under report, 8 copper-plate grants and 684 inscriptions on stone and other materials were examined by the Epigraphy Branch. Of these, the copper-plates are included in Appendix A. Of the other inscriptions, Appendix B contains 264 items, the majority of which were collected by the members of the Technical section of this office. In Appendix C, continued from the previous year, are noticed 60 inscriptions. 352 Arabic and Persian inscriptions, included in Appendix D were examined by the Superintending Epigraphist for Arabic and Persian Inscriptions. Appendix E contains the list of negatives of the photographs taken during this year.

I visited some places in Bihar, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu and my collection includes Nos. B 63-64, 213, 215 and 264.

Dr. M.D. Sampath, Deputy Superintending Epigraphist visited some places in Andhra Pradesh and Nos. B 13, 17, 19-20 and 44 among his collections are interesting. Shri V.S. Subrahmanian, Senior Epigraphical Assistant visited some places in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry and his collections include important inscriptions like Nos. B 9, 191 and 210. Dr. C.R. Srinivasan, Senior Epigraphical Assistant visited some places in Tamil Nadu and copied some interesting inscriptions including Nos. B 214, 245 and 248. Shri M. Jayarama Sharma, Senior Epigraphical Assistant visited some places in Karnataka and he collected among others Nos. B 140, 145 and 158 which are interesting. Dr. S. Subramonia Iyer, Epigraphical Assistant visited some places in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. His collection includes interesting inscriptions such as Nos. B 171, 256 and 259-61.

Appendix A and B also include items for which original copper-plates or impressions of stone inscriptions were received from the various circles of the Archaeological Survey of India, and the Superintending Epigraphist for Arabic and Persian Inscriptions, Nagpur. Besides, Dr. Ajay Mitra Shastri, Professor and Head of the Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology, Nagpur University, Nagpur; the authorities of the Indian Museum, Calcutta; Central Museum, Nagpur; Victoria Jubilee Museum, Vijayavada; Gaur Museum in the Department of Ancient Indian History and Culture, Sagar; the India Office Library and Records, London and Dr. M.S.A. Sharma,

Mangalore were also good enough to place at our disposal epigraphs in their possession for our examination and report. Our thanks are due to them in this regard.

The inscriptions listed in Appendix D were examined by the Office of the Superintending Epigraphist for Arabic and Persian Inscriptions, Archaeological Survey of India, Nagpur. These were copied from different places in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal by Dr. Z.A. Desai, Superintending Epigraphist, assisted by Shri M.F. Khan, Senior Epigraphical Assistant and Shri S.S. Husain and Dr. M.Y. Quddusi, Epigraphical Assistants. A few epigraphs which were published previously have also been included; re-examination of some of these has been useful.

During the year under review, as in previous years, facilities for doing research on Indian Epigraphy and allied subjects were provided for scholars as usual.

### COPPER PLATES

**VĀKĀṬAKAS.**—No. A 4 written in Sanskrit language and box-headed characters on a set of five copper plates discovered formerly at Masod Kampti, Nagpur District and now preserved in the Central Archaeological Museum, Nagpur, belongs to the reign of Pravarasēna II and is dated year 19, paksha 2, day 5. The grant is issued from Pravarapura and it records the royal grant of 300 measures of land measured by the royal rod (*rāja-mānika*) situated on the north western side, of the Mattukadrahagrāma which was on the western side from Padmapura at the request of Āryya Mahādēvi to Mahā[pu]rusha, probably a deity of the place for whom two shares have been allotted and the rest to brāhmaṇas Boppāryya who belonged to Kaundinya-sagōtra, Vishṇuvāryya and Ratyāryya of Bhāradvāja-gōtra, Bhavāryya and Bhavaputrāryya of Parāśara-gōtra, Gōlāryya and Śrīyāryya of Bhāradvāja-gōtra, Bōppāryya of Kāśyapa-sagōtra, Nārāyaṇāryya and Suvalāryya of Kauśika-gōtra, Dēvāryya and Dāmāryya of Kaundinya-gōtra, Kēśivāryya and Vatsakumārāryya of Kauśika-gōtra, Gōlāryya of Kāśyapa-gōtra, Kōṭṭirya and Rudrāryya of Gautama-gōtra. It also registers another grant of twenty five measures of land situated on the western side probably of the village Mattukadraha to god and brāhmaṇas by the king. The *sēnāpati* at that time was Kātyāyana and the *ājñāpti* was Dēvasakha. The king's grant of land to Mahāpurusha is interesting and seems to be the earliest known so far. We know from his Pātan plates dated in the year 27 of the royal grant of 400 *nivarttanās* of land in the Aśvatthakhēṭaka for the maintenance of a *śattra* in honour of the footprints of Mahāpurusha (*C.I.I.*, Vol. V, pp. 57 ff. and plate). It is however difficult to identify Āryya Mahādēvi at whose instance the present grant was made. She is not known from any of the inscriptions of Pravarasēna II discovered so far. It is quite possible to conjecture that she might have been the queen of Pravarasēna II. If it is so,

then this grant will be very important as it reveals for the first time, the name of the queen of Pravarasēna II. *Sēnāpati* Kātyāyana figures also in the above mentioned Pāṭan plates in the same capacity.

The three sets of copper plates (Nos. A 5-7) discussed below were found inside a pot and they were discovered in the course of excavations conducted by the Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology, University of Nagpur at Mandhal, Nagpur Tashil, Nagpur District, Maharashtra. The first set No. A 5 written in Sanskrit language and box-headed characters on a set of five copper-plates belongs to the reign of Pravarasēna II and bears two dates viz., year 16, Kārttika and year 17, Kārttika ba. 10. It is issued from Pravarapura and it records the royal grant of the village Mmayasagrāma situated on the western bank of the Beṇṇā to a brāhmaṇa named *upādhyāya* Māṭṛisvāmin, the son of an *upādhyāya* (name not given) belonging to Taittirīya-śākhā and Kautsa-gōtra and a resident of Beṇṇā-taṭa on the first date at the *Vaijayika-dharmasthāna* for his own merit here as well as in the other world. It further seems to state that three parts of the merit are to accrue to Ājñāka-bhaṭṭārikā described as Narindarājananī (i.e. probably Narēndra-rāja-jananī). The charter was executed by the king himself and written on the second date when Chitravarman was the *sēnāpati*.

The statement that Ājñāka-bhaṭṭārikā is the mother of Narēndrarāja is quite interesting. It is known from the Bālāghāṭ plates of Prithivishēṇa II (*ibid.*, pp. 79 ff and plate) that Narēndrasēna, the son of Pravarasēna II had a wife by name Ajjhita-bhaṭṭārikā. It may however be noted that in the plates under review, the name is spelt as Narindarāja, Ājñāka-bhaṭṭārikā is described as the mother of Narindarāja and she is introduced separately in the middle of the grant portion. Therefore, it is difficult to say whether Ājñāka-bhaṭṭārikā and Ajjhita-bhaṭṭārikā are identical. If both are identical, then we may have to suppose that the composer of the record has committed a mistake in making Ājñāka-bhaṭṭārikā as the mother of Narēndrarāja while she was really his queen. It may however be noted that in Nos. A 6 and A 7 belonging to Prithivishēṇa II which were also discovered together with this plate, Ajjhika-bhaṭṭārikā is mentioned as the wife of Narēndrasēna and mother of Prithivishēṇa II as in the Bālāghāṭ plates referred to above. Chitravarman as the *sēnāpati* is already known from Bēlōrā plates set B (*ibid.*, pp. 16 ff. and plates) and Chammak Plates of Pravarasēna II, (*ibid.*, pp. 22 ff. and plates).

No. A 6, written in Sanskrit language and box-headed characters, belongs to the reign of Prithivishēṇa II and is dated year 2, Grishma-paksha 7, day 12. The grant is issued from Rāmagiri. The charter records the royal grant of Kurubhañjaka-grāma situated on the northern *paṭṭa* and bounded on the east by Lavanatailaka, on the south by Ishtākapalli, on the west by Beṇṇā and on the north by Gōvvasāhikā to three brāhmaṇas named Mahēśvarasvāmi, Agnisvāmi and Brahma Svāmi the sons of Māṭṛisvāmi who was the son of Drōṇasvāmi belonging to Taittirīya-śākhā and Kautsa-sagōtra for the merit in this world as well as in the other world of the king's mother Ajjhika-bhaṭṭārika at the *vaijayika dharmasthāna*. The *sēnāpati* at that time was Vishṇudatta. The charter was written by Śarvvadatta.

It is interesting to find that that this charter was issued from Rāmagir this connection, it may be pointed out that the Riddhapur plates of Prabhāvati-guptā were issued from the foot-prints of the lord of Rāmagīri (*ibid.*, pp. 33 ff. and plates) which is identified with the modern Rāmtek.

No. A 7 written in Sanskrit language and box headed characters on a set of five copper plates also belongs to the reign of Pṛthivishēṇa II and is dated year 10, Grishma-paksha day 1. It is issued from his camp at Beṇṇātaṭa. It records the royal grant of the village Gōvasāhikā in the *uttara-paṭṭa* (northern bank) of the river Beṇṇā bounded on the east by Śulkavaṭa, on the south by Kurubhēṇjaka, on the west by Beṇṇā-nadī and on the north by Piḍērikā to four brāhmaṇas Mahēśvarasvāmin, Brahmasvāmin and Harasvāmin of the Kautsa-gōtra and Varāhasvāmin all belonging to Beṇṇā-taṭa. The grant was made at the *dharma-sthāna* for obtaining merit evidently of the king in this world as well as in the other world. The *sēnāpati* and the writer of the record were respectively Vishṇudatta and Śarvvadatta who also figure in the same capacities in No. A 6 discussed above.

MUNḌAS.—No. A 3 written in Sanskrit and Prakrit languages and box-headed characters of about the 5th-6th centuries A.D. on a set of five copper plates originally found at Malhara, Achalpur Tahsil, Amravati District, Maharashtra and now kept in the Central Archaeological Museum, Nagpur belongs to the reign of Ādityarāja who is described as belonging to the family of Muṇḍaputras. The introductory portion of the grant gives a detailed genealogy of his forbears beginning with Nandisōma who is stated to have performed an *aśvamēdha* sacrifice and who belonged to Bhāradvāja-gōtra. He was followed by his son Vardhana. His son was Muṇḍa from whom the family probably got its name. He was succeeded by his son Rāshṭramahārāja. His son was Ādityarāja by whom the grant in question was issued. It is dated in the year 2, Grishma-paksha 2, day 15. The year 2 evidently refers to the regnal year in the reign of the ruler. The grant is issued from Vānakhēṭa. It records the royal grant of the village Chikkhalikā to the brāhmaṇas Māṭṛilasvāmin of Bhāradvāja-gōtra, Bhaṭṭasvāmin, Agnisvāmin, Kāli-śarmman and others for his own merit and for the merit of his parents. The royal order is addressed to the residents of Aṅkishṭhabhōga and the royal officers assembled viz. *uparika*, *kumārāmātya*, *daṇḍapāśika*, *Chāṭas*, *bhaṭas*, *Kāshṭhika*, *dūtaprēshanika*, *vinīyukta*, etc.

The record is important as it reveals the existence of a hitherto unknown dynasty holding sway over the Vidarbha region in the 5th-6th centuries A.D. The use of Prakrit language in the date portion at the end of the charter is also interesting.

## INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS

KUSHĀNAS.—No. B 259 written in Sanskrit language and Brāhmī characters on a broken pillar found originally during excavations at Gōvind-nagar and now kept in the State Archaeological Museum at Mathurā, Mathura



Tahsil, Mathura District, Uttar Pradesh belongs to the reign of Kanishka and is dated [Śaka] year 12, Hēmanta. Since the lower part of the stone has been broken off, other details are lost.

No. B 256 written in Mixed dialect and Brāhmī characters on a stone slab found in the course of excavations at Kaṅkāli Tīlā belongs to the reign of Huvishka. The inscription is damaged and the date is unfortunately lost. Of the date portion, only *paksha* 4, day 5 is preserved. The epigraph records some gift by a person (name lost), the son of *sārthavāha* Inra (ndra) bala and the brother of Bhavadatta to Dhānyavarma-vihāra for the merit of his parents and all beings. The inscription is interesting as it reveals the existence of a *vihāra* during the time of Huvishka at Mathurā. It may be noted in this connection that none of the inscriptions discovered so far in Mathurā belonging to the time of the Kushāṇas reveals the name of any *vihāra* existing in Mathurā and its vicinity. Dhānyavarmavihāra, it is quite probable, might have existed near Kāṅkāli Tīlā where the stone containing this epigraph was discovered.

IKSHVĀKU.—No. B 13 engraved in Prakrit language and Brāhmī characters of about the third century A.D. on three faces of the octagonal shaft of a pillar, now preserved in *situ* at Allūru, Nandigama Taluk, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh belongs to the reign of Ehuvala Chāntamūla. It is dated in the year 8, gi(shma)pa(ksha) 5 and 10th day. It records the erection of a stone pillar (*sela-khaṁbha*) by Veṇḥusiri (*Skt.* Vishṇuśrī), a resident of Halūr, for the accumulation of the merit to his wife Chāmdā and to others including Jakhasiri and Nāgasiri. The record further refers to the *āchāryas* residing at Sikharaga, the *talaparimājakas* and the Ārya-saṁgha. It does not add any new information to the history of the period even though it is another record of the time of king Ehuvala Chāntamūla II. Two inscriptions of the time of Ehuvala Chāntamūla from Nāgārjunakoṇḍa bearing the eighth regnal year are known to us (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXV, pp. 7-9). The expression *talaparimājakas* (*sthala-parimārjakas*) probably refers to a group of persons engaged in the work of cleaning.

The epigraph mentions the name Nāgasiri (Nāgaśrī), for whose merit the stone was erected. Another Nāgasiri, known from the Nāgārjunakoṇḍa inscription referred to above, was a lay follower of the Buddha (*upāsaka*). It is not known whether they are identical. The word Ārya-saṁgha means a community of Buddhist monks and this expression reminds us of a similar one which is mentioned in one of the Nāgārjunakoṇḍa inscriptions (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXV, pp. 8-9 A) in which the construction of a *bhara-sala* by Chandasiri, elder brother of Nāgasiri for use of the *saṁgha* is recorded.

CHĀLUKYA OF BĀDĀMI.—No. B 20 from Alampūr, Mahabubnagar District, Andhra Pradesh belong to the reign of the Chālukya king Vikramāditya. The inscription in Sanskrit language and Telugu-Kannaḍa characters of the 7th century records the installation of a *linga* in the temple of Mahādēva by the queen (*mahādēvi*) of Anivārīta Vikramāditya and registers the grant of 50

*nivarttanas* of land to the *mahā-brāhmaṇa* Piṣṭiśarmman belonging to Bhāradvāja-gōtra and residing at Vaḍlamāṇi. The king to whose reign the record belongs, is the same as Vikramāditya I (655-81 A.D.) who assumed the title *Anivārīta* (*Ep. Inp.*, Vol. X, pp. 101, 103 and 105). This record furnishes the earliest known date for the group of temples called Navaliṅgēśvara (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXV, p. 122). The name of the temple in which this *līṅga* was consecrated is not given in the record. It may, however, be observed that the Arka-Brahmēśvara temple where the pillar bearing this inscription is set up in a *maṇḍapa* is probably the one referred to in the present record.

No. B 17 from Kurnūru, Pattikonda Taluk, Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh is in the Kannaḍa language and Telugu-Kannaḍa characters of about the 8th century A.D. It refers to the king as *K[i]l̥tivarṃma-prīthuvīvallabha-mahārājādhirāja*. The name *Kīl̥tivarṃma* is only a colloquial form of *Kīrtivarman* II even as the names *Kattirāju* and *Kattiyara* occurring respectively in the inscriptions from Chandana (*A.R.Ep.*, 1958-59, No. B 15) and Diḍgūr (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXIII, p. 309 ff.) are. This epigraph refers to a Bāṇa chieftain *Prīthuvī Vāṇarāja* named *Dhūrtta* as the subordinate of *Kīl̥tivarṃma* i.e., *Kīrtivarman* II and records the death of *Dantiyamma* when he was attacked by the *Raṭṭas* at a place which name can be read as *Ālvandatti*. The present record may be assigned on palaeographical grounds to about the 8th century A.D. The place *Ālvandatti* may probably be identified with *Alavāla* in the same Taluk not far from the findspot of the record.

**BĀNAS.**—No. B 19 is engraved on a slab lying on the roadside on the borders of the village of Māchāpuram, Pattikonda Taluk. The record is written in the Kannaḍa language and Telugu-Kannaḍa characters of about the 7th century A.D. It records the death of *Ugravīraṇ* after routing the *Chōla* in a fight on horse back at *Rivandunakkottī*. The event is stated to have happened during the regime of Bāṇa king *Uttamāditya*. It mentions *Kanda Bāṇidaraśan* (*Skt. Skandha Bāṇādhirāja*) *Ilaṅkuṭṭi* at the end. The epithet *Taruṇa-Vaśantan* engraved on the top of the record is probably a title of the Bāṇa chief *Uttamāditya* who is introduced at the beginning as the ruler. The Bāṇa-Chōla conflicts recorded in this inscription is but one of the many episodes during this period when they were ruling over adjacent areas as the feudatories of the Chālukyas of Bādāmi. It should be noted, however, that the present record does not mention any overlord though the Chālukyas are known to have these areas under their control (*Ep. Ind.* Vol. XXVII, pp. 242 ff.)

**RĀSHṬRAKŪṬAS.**—No. B 145 from Kuṛukumṭa from Sedam taluk, Gulbarga District dated Śaka 805 (933-4 A.D.), *Jaya* belongs to the reign of *Suvarṇavarsha* (*Gōvinda* IV) and mentions a name *Sirichandranāvuga* along with others. The suffix *nāvuga* in his name is interesting as it might have been derived from the Sanskrit word *nāvika* which means a sailor.

No. B 210 dated in his 25th regnal year (963 A.D.) is engraved on a slab, setup in front of the Śiva temple at Oratti in Chingleput District, Tamil Nāḍu.

This inscription in Tamil language and script records the grant of land to provide for worship and food offerings to the deity Mādēva at Urattī by Kāñchayan, an officer of the treasury. The other two inscriptions on two sides of the same slab contains versions of the same inscription, one in Kannaḍa written below the sculpture of a hero offering his own head, and the other, the formers' version in Tamil and Grantha written on the back of the slab. Due to its damaged and faint engraving the contents could only be gleaned. They refer to the offering of his own head by a person (whose name appears to be Jannamayya in the Kannaḍa version) described as being the son of a person related to Kañchaya. A land grant is also referred to, apparently made in his honour. Kañchaya is described as a devoted servant of the king who is eulogised as *Sakalaguṇagaṇ-ālaṅkṛita* and *parama-māhēśvara*. The purpose and the occasion for the offering of the head by the servant, are not known, though the prevalence of this practice during these times is known to us from the Mallam inscription of Kampavarman (*S.I.I.*, Vol. XII, No. 106).

No. B 152 from Mudhōl, Sedam Taluk, Gulbarga District, Karnataka State is in Kannaḍa and belongs to the reign of Kannaradēva (Kṛishṇa IID). It records the construction of a temple, the installation of the deity Mahādēva and the grant of [3] *mattar* of land, 10 *kalla-charṁmaḍi*, 10 house-sites, a garden and an oil-mill (*dēva-gāṇa*). The words *kalla-charṁmaḍi* and *dēva-gāṇa* which rarely occur in the inscriptions of the 10th century are noteworthy. The former (*kalla-charṁmaḍi*) may mean a large flat stone (*chappaḍi*) for, even to-day the area in and around is naturally resourceful with suitable rock structure for the manufacture of flat stones. The latter word (*dēva-gāṇa*) which is similar to *dēva-dāya* and *brahmadāya*, may mean the oil-mill of the god or the oil-mill granted for the god.

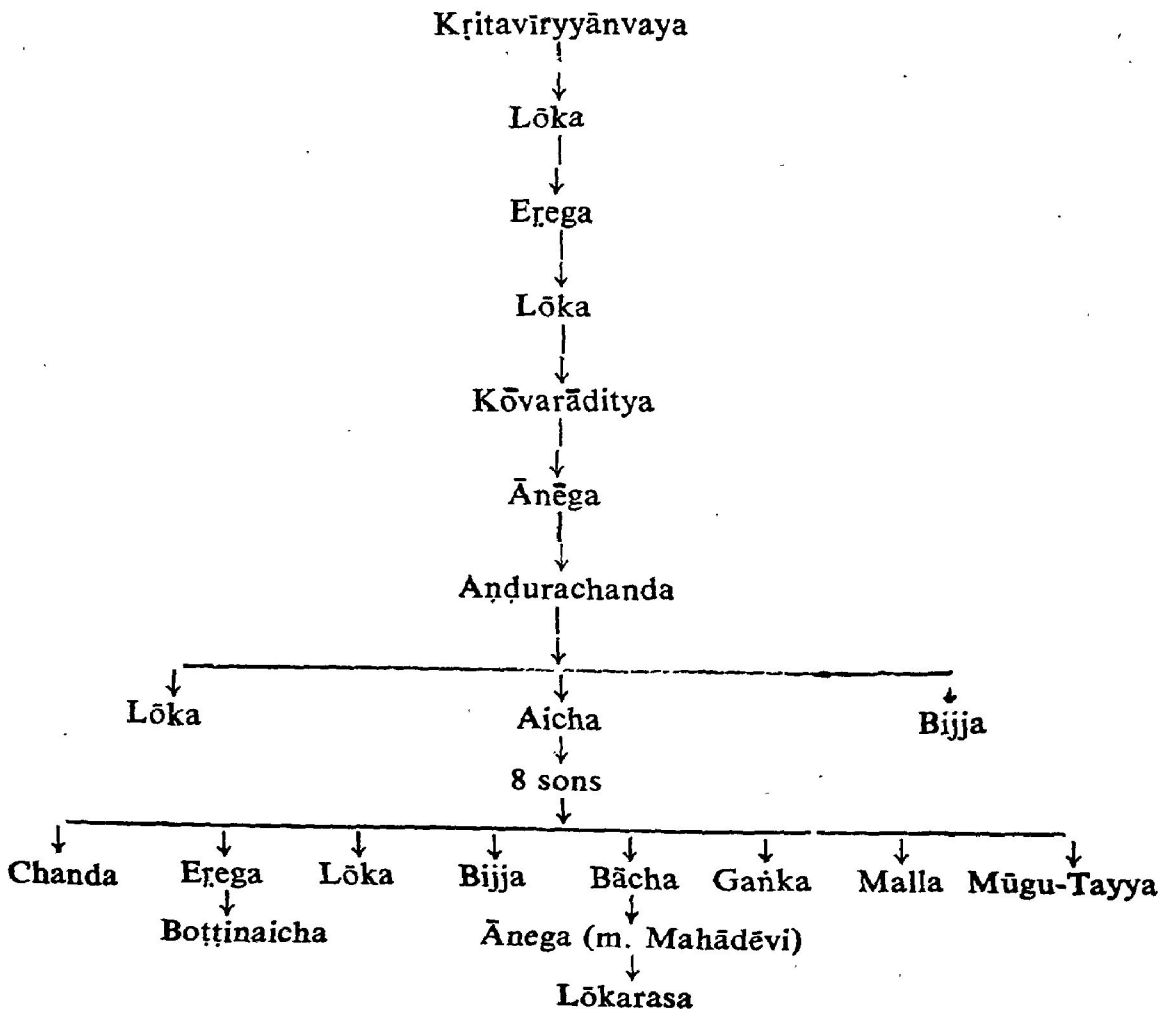
CHĀLUKYA OF KALYĀNA.—No. B 46 engraved in Telugu language and characters of about the 10th century on a slab set up in a ruined Śiva temple at Timmāpuram near Dōrnāla, Markapur Taluk, Prakasam District records the death of Chāgōja-Guṇa-Pennādiyutunḍu and his chief *gāmuṇḍa* (*tala-kāmuṇḍa*) Dēse[rāja], after killing Mallaparāmaḍi-rāja of the Taila family. Though the ruler under whom the deceased was a subordinate chief is not stated in the record, it may be surmised from the mention of his belonging to the Taila family, that the chief Mallaparāmaḍi-rāja may be a subordinate of the Chālukya king Taila.

No. B 9 from Śanigaram, Karimnagar Taluk and District, Andhra Pradesh is in Kannaḍa language and script. It belongs to the reign of Chālukya Tribhuvanamalla and is dated in Śaka 1022, Vyaya, Māgha śu. 15, Thursday, Lunar-eclipse. If the Śaka year 1022 is a mistake for 1028, the details of date may correspond to 1107 A.D., January 10. It refers to *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Kākatiya Bētarasa, the lord of Anmakurṁḍapura and records the grant of 12 *mattars* of land, water-pulley (*rāṭnam*), free of taxes with the consent of Kaḷeya-gāvuṇḍa of Sanagara in Pulgunūru-70 by Koṇḍamayya, the *daṇḍanāyaka* of *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Jagaddēvarasa, for the new constructions, repairs, worship and offerings to god Svayāmbhū Bhīmēśvara of the village. Jagaddēva of the present record is evidently identical with the Paramāra ruler described as

*Kumāra mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Jagaddēva figuring as donor in the records of Chālukya Tribhuvanamalla from Kolanupāka in Bhuvanagiri Taluk of Nalgonda District (see *A.R. Ep.*, 1961-62, Nos. 89-90) dated in the Chālukya-Vikrama year 29, Tārāṇa, Chaitra, Pūrṇimā, Sunday, Lunar eclipse corresponding to 13th March, 1104 A.D.

It is well known from one of the inscriptions (*ibid.*, No. B 89) from Kolanupāka that the Chālukya king treated Jagaddēva as his own son and bestowed on him the ruler-ship of a large area evidently including Kollipāka-7000. The establishment of Jagaddēvanārāyaṇapura and Jagaddēvanārāyaṇa-mahōdadhī at Kolanupāka reveal the influence of this prince in the area. Therefore the presence of a general of this prince at Śanigaram in the adjoining area of Sabbi-1000 unde Kākāti Bēta's administration should not be construed as indicative of any inferior status for the Parmāra prince (contra. *Ins. of Andhra Pradesh*, Karimnagar District, Introduction, p. xiii). It is evident that both Jagaddēva and Bēta were friendly feudatories of the Chālukya king on the date of the present record from Śanigaram.

Nos. B 140 and 142 from Handarki, Sedam Taluk, Gulbarga District dated in Chālukya Vikrama year 43 (1118 A.D.) gives the genealogies of the king Tribhuvanamalladēva (Vikramāditya VI) and his subordinate Lōkarasa of the Ahīhaya family. The genealogy of the latter is given as follows :—



The inscriptions record that Lōkarasa granted the village Guṇḍi-tuṅvalige situated in Aṅalu-300, the ownership and fief of Tiraḍūru and 500 *kāla mattar* of land to god Lōkēśvaradēva āt Handirke (*contra*, Arch. series, No. 9, Inscriptions Nos. 18 and 19).

**TELUGU-CHŌḌAS OF KANDŪRU.**—No. B 32 in Telugu and Kannada languages and Telugu characters is found engraved on a pillar set up in a field in Mallēpalli, Nalgonda District and is dated in Śaka 1157, Jaya, Kārtika ba. 10, Thursday corresponding to 1234 A.D., November 17, Friday. It records the grant of a village called Ākaṁ Mallēpalli for the worship (*aṅga-raṅgā-bhōga*), for maintaining lamp and for food-offerings to god Māhēśvara at the northern entrance of Śrīparvata by *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Kaṁdūri Bhīmadēvachōḍa-mahārāju, for his own merit. Bhīmadēvachōḍa-mahārāju who bears the epithets *samadhigata pañcha-mahāśabda*, *Vīra Māhēśvara* and *Kōḍūr-puravarādhiśvara* is stated to have belonged to Sūrya-vaṁśa, Kāśyapa-gōtra and Karikāl-ānvaya. It eulogises Mā[r]kaṁḍarāsīdēva. Ōmkārarāsīdēva, a Lakuliśa preceptor and the *sthānapati* of god Māhēśvaradēva who was probably entrusted with the gift. This Bhīmadēva is evidently identical with Bhīmadēvachōḍa-mahārāju of Kūchenapalle inscription dated in Śaka 1156, Jaya, Āshāḍha śu. 5, Monday corresponding to 1234 A.D., June 12 (*A.R.Ep.*, 1935-36, No. 224) and he was a distant descendant of his namesake who was an adversary of Kākatiya Rudra according to the Hanumakoṇḍa inscription (*JAHS.*, Vol. XXXVI, part I, pp. 1-32).

**PRATĪHĀRAS OF MADHYA PRADESH.**—No. B 176 written in corrupt Sanskrit language and Nāgarī characters on a slab built into the wall inside the Śāntinātha shrine at Pacharaī, Pichhore Tahsil Sehore District, Madhya Pradesh is dated Vikrama 1122 (1065 A.D.) and it belongs to the reign of Raṇapālādēva. His forbears Harirāja and Bhīma are also mentioned. The inscription begins with a verse in praise of Śāntinātha. It then refers to Bāla-chandra, the disciple of Śubhanāṁdi, belonging to Kuṁḍakuṁḍa-saṁtāna and Dēśika-gaṇa. It then gives the genealogy of a person by name Mahēśvara belonging to Parapāt-ānvaya. His son was Dēvi and his son was Rājana who is stated to have made the *kīrtti*. Two *gōshṭhikas* one of whom is named *Jasahaḍa*, are mentioned at the end.

**YAJVAPĀLA.**—No. B 183 written in corrupt Sanskrit language and Nāgarī characters on a slab set up in the quadrangle of the temple complex at Pacharaī, Pichhore Tahsil, Shivpuri District, Madhya Pradesh is dated Vikrama 1345, Vaiśākha b. 2, Saturday corresponding to 1289 A.D., April 9 and it belongs to the reign of Gōpālādēva. It refers to the administration of *Mahāpradhāna* Ra Haṁsarāja and it records the death of Vālha, the son of Kachchharāṇēju and probably the performance of *satī* by Sulathī, the daughter of *Paḍihāra* Salabhaṇē and [Hā]ju, the daughter of *Ra* Anaisiha. The record was engraved by *sūtradhāra* Mitanka. *Ra* Haṁsarāja is already known from an inscription from Sesai dated Vikrama 1341 Pausha ba. 1, Monday corresponding to 1284 A.D., December 25 belonging to the reign of Gōpāla (*Ep.Ind.*, Vol XXXI p. 325 f. and plate) and it is quite probable that both are identical. even as the kings mentioned in both the records are.



**CHŌLAS.**—No. B 214 from Śunḍakkāymuttūr, Coimbatore Taluk, Coimbatore District is an interesting discovery. It is engraved on a rock in a place called Pachchappalli which is five kilometres from the village. This inscription in Vaṭṭeḷuttu characters and in Tamil language of about the 9th century contains the name Rājakēsaripperuvali, written on the margin as in Tamil characters and a verse eulogising the Chōḷa king who is referred to as Kaṇḍaṇ. The interest of the inscription lies in the fact that this seems to be the earliest reference to a highway (*Peruvali*) in Koṅgu country named after a Chōḷa king Kaṇḍaṇ bearing the title *Rājakēsari*. Kaṇḍaṇ of this record is evidently identical with Palyāṇaik-kōk-Kaṇḍaṇ *alias* Rājakēsari mentioned in the Tillaisthāṇam inscription of the same period (*S.I.I.*, Vol. III, p. 221 and plate facing p. 225). Instances wherein *Peruvali* (highways) are referred to are not uncommon in the subsequent periods (*A.R.Ep.*, 1976, No. B 24).

No. B 191 from Bāhūr in Pondicherry in Tamil language and characters and dated in the 16th regnal year of Chōḷa Rājendra I records the deliberations of the assembly (*peruṅguṇipperumakkaḷ*) of Vāhūr *alias* Aḷagiyaśōḷach-chaturvēḍi-maṅgalam in Pavitramāṇikka-vaḷanāḍu in Jayaṅḡḇḇaśōḷamaṇḇalam regarding the collection of the tax called *ēri-āyam*. The assembly is said to have met for the purpose at Aḷagiyaśōḷanambalam of the village on the night of Friday, śu. 1, in the month of Dhanuṣ in that year (1027 A.D., December 1) in the presence of Kappūrar-uḍaiyār Nīḷaṇ Venkāḍaṇār, the officer who administers (*vagai seygiṇṇa*) the *nāḍu*. The assembly is reported to have decided the following :— The lake committee (*ēri-vāriyam cheyyār*) was authorised to collect as *ēri-āyam* in paddy annually at the rate of two *tūṇi* per *mā* per season from the tenants coming from outside and cultivating all crops including paddy, *varagu*, sugar-cane, sesamum etc., in this village. The paddy was to be measured out by *Gaṅgaikōṇḇaśōḷan-marakkāl* of eight *nāḷi*. The land measure *mā* is stated to be equivalent to 256 *kuḷi* measured by the 12 span rod. No more taxes were required to be collected from them. The residents of the village barring the untouchables, within the age limits of 10 and 80, to be enumerated, are required to have the earth from one pit measuring 2 *kōḷ* x 2 *kōḷ* x 1 *kōḷ* annually dug up. Fines are to be levied from the defaulters and also from the defaulting administrators among the members of the lake committee. The accountant (*ērikkana-kkaṇ*) is to be paid one *padakku* of paddy from the paddy realised as *ēri-āyam*. The fact that the entire transaction was done in the presence of an officer of the king indicates that the administration of the *ēri-vāriyam* was in a confused state requiring the intercession of the king. The exemption of the untouchables from the desilting operation is noteworthy. This inscription adds some interesting information about local administration of those times to what is known already from inscriptions copied from the place (*S.I.I.*, Vol. VII, Nos., 805, 809, 810 etc.).

No. B 213 from Vēmbatti in Bhavani Taluk in Coimbatore District is engraved on a stone-slab in Veṭṭuvan-tōṭṭam. This inscription in Tamil language and characters of about the 11th century is dated in the 4th year in the reign of Rājakēsari who is evidently identical with Kulōttuṅga I which name was adopted by him after the 4th year. The inscription records the bestowal of the status of Eṇivīrapaṭṭaṇam on Vikramapalavapuram in Śaiyamuri (Jayamuri)-nāḇālvār-nāḇu and the grant of the place to Vaḷaṇjigas by several members of

the group called *Nir-perum-niravi*. Most of the members whose names are enumerated are described as having killed (*vaṭṭiṇa* and *kuttiṇa*) one person each, apparently flaunting these as brave actions on their part to distinguish themselves in the service of the *Valajigas*. The terms such as *Ṣeṭṭi*, *Kavaṛai*, *Maḍigai* etc., used in describing them indicate that they are merchants and these actions might have been taken by them to defend themselves against enemies who provoked them. The cause for provocation is, however, not recorded (e.g. *Piḷaikkandaḷi* who killed *Sundiraśōḷa-muttaraiyaṇ* at *Muṣiṛi* *alias* *Mummuḍiśōḷa-puram*). It is apparent that the description of the place as *eṛi-vīra-paṭṭaṇam* is an indication of the honour bestowed on the heroes (*vīras*) who attacked or killed (*eṛi*). The rights and privileges attached to this status are not recorded here, though it is not unknown to us (*Ep.Carn.*, (Rev.), Vol. IV, Ch. 146).

Ten Tamil inscriptions (Nos. B 34-43) from *Chāpalapalle*, *Venkatagiri Taluk* in *Nellore District*, *Andhra Pradesh* engraved in characters of the 13th century gives an interesting history of the creation of an *agaram* (*agrahāra*) by a feudatory of the *Chōlas*. No. B 34 dated in *Śaka* 1152 and in the 15th regnal year of *Rājarāja* records the names of the 45 *brāhmaṇas* who received each one share of the lands in the *agrahāra*. It is stated that the *agaram* was first founded in the 39th regnal year of *Kulōttuṅga Chōla* by *Piḷḷaiyār* (prince) *Bhujabala-Siddharasa* at *Nāgapuḍōl*. It is apparent that the high regnal year 39 can be assigned only to *Kulōttuṅga III*, the predecessor of *Rājarāja III* with whom the king in whose reign the epigraph is dated may be identified. The *agara* was, therefore, founded in 1216-17 A.D. The inscription continues to record the following history of further transactions regarding the creation of this *agaram*. *Bejjādēvi*, the niece of *Madhurāntakap-Pottappichchōḷaṇ* *Eṛa-siddharasa* and the consort of the prince who founded the village granted also more land for the purpose in the 2nd year (1217-18 A.D.) of *Rājarāja (III)* described as the year following the 39th regnal year of *Kulōttuṅga III* and also in the third year of the former king. These lands divided into 46 shares were allotted to 45 *brāhmaṇas* at the rate of one share for each and one remaining share was assigned as *vēda-vṛitti*. Reference is made to the lands allotted as *dēvadāna* to the *Śiva* deity *Tirunāgīśvaramuḍaiyār* and as *tiruviḍaiyāṭṭam* to the *Vishṇu* deity *Yādava-nārāyaṇap-perumāl* whose image is said to have been set up by the chief at this village. The summarised details recorded in the inscription (No. B 34) are corroborated with additional information (1) by No. B 42 which, the date in the reign of *Kulōttuṅga III* being lost (which is obviously later than 39), records the establishment of the *agrahāra* at *Nāgapuḍōl* in *Pagām-nāḍu* in *Pākkai-nāḍu* in *Jayaṅgoṇḍaśōḷa-maṇḍalam* through *Madhurāntakap-Pottappichchōḷaṇ* *Eṛa-siddharasa* by *Rājamalladēvaṇ* *alias* *Bhujabala-Siddharasaṇ*, son of *Kaṭṭidēvarasaṇ* a well-known *Yādavarāya* chief, further stating that the *vēdavṛitti* shall be enjoyed only by a *brāhmaṇa* resident of the place on the days when he recite and teaches the *vēdas* (2) by No. B 40 dated in the 39th regnal year of *Kulōttuṅga III* recording the grant of lands to the deity *Yādavanārāyaṇap-perumāl* set up by the chief as *tiruviḍaiyāṭṭam* after purchasing it from the *Vellālar* of *Kaṇumili*, the village being named *Rājamallāchaturvēdi-maṅglam*.

**PĀNDYAS.**—No. B 248 from *Udaiyaneri* in *Tirunelveli District*, *Tamil Nadu* in *Tamil* language and characters of about the 12th century belongs to



the reign of the Pāṇḍya king Chaḍaiyavaramaṇ Kulaśēkharadēva having the *meykkīrtti* beginning with the expression *Pūṭalamaḍandai*, who is known to have ascended the throne in 1162 A.D. This inscription which is incomplete records an order issued to the *sabhaiyār* of Ulaguḍaimukkōk-kiḷāṇaḍi-chaturvēdimāṅgalam by the king while he is said to have been seated on a *paḷḷippiḍam* (resting seat) called Muṇaiyadaraiyaṇ in the bed-chamber hall at his palace in Maṇṇaiyarāyaṇ-kōṭṭai in Iruñchōṇāḍu. Another inscription from the same place belonging to the same period, again incomplete, records the order of Kōṇēriṇmaikoṇḍāṇ, apparently the same Pāṇḍya king, regarding grant of lands in localities in certain villages such as Kaṟkudi *alias* Chuttamallinallūr in Kiḷkalak-kūṟṟam, Attiśintāmāṇinallūr in Kīḷ-Vēmbai-nāḍu etc., to the 250 *bhaṭṭas* of Ulaguḍaimukkōk-kiḷāṇaḍi-chaturvēdimāṅgalam. The village was so named evidently after that of a queen whose identity is not disclosed. Maṇṇaiyarāyaṇ-kōṭṭai is said to be in Iruñchōṇāḍu which is approximately the region around Erukkaṇḍuḍi, Kuṇḍalkkuttu etc., in Sattur Taluk in Ramanathapuram District famous on account of its association with Eṭṭi-Śāṭṭaṇ, a highly placed philanthropist under the early Pāṇḍya king Śrīmāra Śrīvallabha.

No. B 245-46 from the same place are two incomplete inscriptions engraved in Tamil characters of about the 13th century. They pertain to the creation of an endowment of land to provide for a bar to serve water for thirsting wayfarers on the highway from Maṇṇapaḍaiviḍu to Madurai, for digging a well, for maintaining the brāhmaṇas engaged for the purpose, for tending trees and for repairs by Iḷaiyālvāṇ Kāliṅgarāyaṇ of Neṭṭūr. The land is said to have been purchased by the officer in the name (*aṇṇiya-nāmam*) of Viṟṟirunda Nārāyaṇabattāṇ from the *sabhaiyār* of Ulaguḍaimukkōk-kiḷāṇaḍi-chaturvēdimāṅgalam. Iḷaiyālvāṇ Kāliṅgarāyaṇ is known to have been an officer under Jaṭāvarmaṇ Sundarapāṇḍya I from the inscriptions from Tiruchchōpuram and Tirthanagari in Cuddalore Taluk, South Arcot District (*S.I.I.*, Vol. XVII, Nos. 127 and 143). No. B 246 records the exemption from taxes on these lands in addition to some more lands also endowed for the same purpose with effect from the 28th regnal year of a king who is described only as Kōṇēriṇmaikoṇḍāṇ. This high regnal year 28 is not possible for Jaṭāvarmaṇ Sundarapāṇḍya I. Hence Iḷaiyālvāṇ may be considered to have continued to serve Jaṭāvarmaṇ Virapāṇḍya, the younger contemporary of Jaṭāvarmaṇ Sundarapāṇḍya I. It is possible that Neṭṭūr wherefrom the officer hailed is the same as Kiḷ-Neṭṭūr. Two other officers hailing from the same place are also known to have served Māḡavarmaṇ Sundarapāṇḍya I and II (*S.I.I.*, Vol. V, Nos. 431 and 446).

**VIJAYANAGARA.**—No. B 206 from Kāñchipuram, Chingleput District, Tamil Nadu was copied from the stones built into the steps of the central *maṇḍapa* in the *Kalyāṇa maṇḍapa* near the tank called Anantasaras. This inscription in Tamil language and in Tamil characters of the 14th century is dated in Virōdhikṛit (1372 A.D.) in the reign of Kampana-Uḍaiyar. It records the grant, made by the king to Brahmatantrasvatantra-Jiyar of Kāñchipuram, of the village Āriyaṇpākkach-chambōḍai along with the income from taxes such as *tiruppudiyadu*, *eḍuttalavu* and *viruttuppaḍi* in the presence of the deity (dēva i.e., Varadarājasvāmi). Brahmatantra-svatantra-Jiyar is the name of a pontifical seat in the *maṭha* established in Śaka 1282 (A.D., 1359) in the temple. The founding of the *maṭha* is attributed to the action taken by the deity in the tem-

ple (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXV, pp. 318 ff.) obviously by the administrative authorities of the temple with the support of the Vaishṇava laity, in order to propagate *Rāmanujadarśana*. The present record affords the only evidence of the royal patronage in the hands of the Vijayanagara kings, thirteen years after its foundation. The village granted is probably identical with Āriyambākkam in Kāñchīpuram Taluk, Chingleput District, Tamil Nadu.

No. B 158 from Chāra, Karkala Taluk, South Kanara District, a damaged inscription in Kannaḍa dated in Śaka year 1392 (1470 A.D.) of the reign of king Rājaśekharamahārāya as ruling from Vijayanagara is important as we have very few inscriptions belonging to his reign. One other inscription of this king form Bārakūru dated in Śaka 1396 (1468 A.D.) may be referred to here (See *S.I.I.*, Vol. VII, No. 371). This inscription refers to *Mahāpradhāna* Siṅgappadaṇṇāyaka and to Dēvaṇa-[daṇḍanāyaka] as the ruler of Chēra-rājya. An inscription dated Śaka 1375 (1454 A.D.) from Bārakūru (*S.I.I.*, Vol. VII, No. 368) refers to a Dēvaṇṇavoḍeya governing Bārakūru-rājya under *Mahāpradhāna* Siṅgappadaṇṇāyaka and he may possibly be identified with the Dēvaṇadaṇḍanāyaka, the ruler of Chēra-rājya. The mention of Chēra-rājya and Chēra-nagara in the inscriptions (Nos. 157-58) from Chāra are interesting and noteworthy.

MISCELLANEOUS.—No. B 171 written in Prakrit language and Brāhmī characters of about the second century B.C. on the shaft of a stone umbrella discovered near a ruined *stūpa* at Pāngurāria, Budani Tahsil, Sehore District, Madhya Pradesh records that the umbrella (*chhata*) is the gift of *bhikshuṇi* Sagharakhitā and that it was caused to be made by Pusā, Dhamarakhitā and Arahā, the *amitēvāsini*s of Koramikā.

The discovery of ruined *stūpas* and the inscription discussed above reveal the existence of Buddhist establishments in Pāngurāria during the times of Aśoka and later times.

No. B 260 engraved in Sanskrit language and Brāhmī characters on the pedestal of a standing image of Buddha discovered in the excavations at Gōvindanagar and now kept in the State Archaeological museum, Mathurā, Mathura District, Uttar Pradesh is dated in the year 115 probably of the Śaka era, Śrāvaṇa 13 and it records that the image of Śākyamuni (i.e., the Buddha), described as *daśabala-balī* was caused to be installed by *bhikshu* Saṁghavarman for the removal of all kinds of sorrow and for the attainment of supreme knowledge of all the creatures. The image is stated to have been made by Dinna. It is interesting to find that in this inscription Buddha is described as *dāśabala-balī*. In this connection, one is reminded of the Dēvni-Mōri Relic casket Inscription of Rudrasēna, Kathika Year 127 (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXVII, pp. 67 ff. and plate) wherein Buddha is described as *daśabala*.

No. B 261 written in Sanskrit language and Brāhmī characters on the pedestal of a headless image discovered at Govindnagar and now kept in the Central Archaeological Museum, Mathurā is dated in the year 121 coupled with year 15, Mārgaśīra 1. The year refers in all probability to the Śaka era. It records that the image of Buddha was caused to be installed in the Vīradatta-vihāra by Jivā, the daughter of Bhadrasiṅha for the merit of her parents and all beings. This inscription provides the name of one more *viḥāra* existing in Mathurā in the second century A.D.

No. B 44 engraved on an *āyaka-pillar* (?) found in the monastery area to the north of the *mahā-stūpa* at Chandavaram, Markapur Taluk, Prakasam District is in the Prakrit language and Brāhmī characters of about the 2nd century A.D. The record states that it is the gift of [Hā]gha, son of Chadamagha to Bhagavat (*i.e.*, Buddha).

No. B 215 from Erode, Erode Taluk, Coimbatore District which is in characters of the 11th century refers to the setting up of a refugee centre (*aḍaikkalam*) under the auspices of Tiśaiyāyirattaiññūṟṟuva Nānādāśi. Besides some auspicious objects like Moon etc., the implements of artisans who were apparently associated with the corporate body are also carved on the inscribed stone.

### ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS

During the year, no new record of the Delhi Sulṭāns came to light. Of the provincial dynasties too, no new epigraph was found. But re-examination of some epigraphs of some of the provincial kingdoms like the Nizām Shāhī of Ahmadnagar and the 'Ādil Shāhī of Bijapur has yielded new information. For example, No. 205, the only Nizām Shāhī epigraph to be listed this year, from Kharwandi in Ahmadnagar District of Maharashtra, was published in *Ep. Ind. Mos.*, 1935-36, p. 43, pl. XXX b, where apart from being reported to be from Kharwandi gate of Ahmadnagar city itself, it was stated to record the construction of a house by Riḍā Ṣaifī in the time of an unidentified king. The re-examination of the crudely executed text has revealed that the epigraph seems to refer to the construction of a fort or fortress (*ḥiḡn*) in the time of Burhān Nizām Shāh. Since the date cannot be made out, it is difficult to say which of the three kings of that name is intended here. Likewise, the two 'Ādil Shāhī records, Nos. 202-03 from Mamdāpur in Bijapur district of Karnāṭaka, which are almost identical in purport, are known to scholars from the English translation of one of them published earlier (*Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency*, Vol. XXIII, Bijapur, Bombay, 1884, p. 663); these two inscriptions were originally fixed into the service dams of the two tanks of the village. According to No. 202, which only is *in situ*, the tank built in A.H. 1043 (1633-34 A.D.) under orders of Sulṭān Muḥammad 'Ādil Shāh by his Prime Minister Khawāṣṣ Khān was intended to be called, Sulṭān-Begam Tank and not merely Sulṭān Tank, as stated in the published version. The other, No. 203, from the smaller tank, since removed to the local mosque, contains the same purport that it does not give the cost of the tank, namely 50,000 *Hons* and places its construction in the following year. It is difficult to say if the cost relates to both the tanks or the bigger one on which the inscription quoting the expenditure is set up, though in view of the almost identical poetical text, it is possible that the work on both tanks formed a single project.

This year's collection, on the other hand contains some new Mughal records and the emperors represented therein are Shāh Jahān, Aurangzeb, Farrukh Siyar and 'Ālamgir II. Of these, Aurangzeb claims four new records. The earliest, No. 211 from Cuttack in Orissa, recording the construction of a mosque in A.H. 1079 (1668-69 A.D.), refers to Mirzā Ja'far as the minister of the kingdom (*Wazīru'l Mulk*). No. 219, from the same place, prefaces the name of the builder of another mosque there in A.H. 1102 (1690-91 A.D.) as Ṣāhibzāda, which means that he must have been official or a man of authority. No. 208, another new record of Aurangzeb, from Pachād in Kolāba dis-

trict of Maharashtra, records the construction of a fort at Rāheri, designated Islāmgadh, by Hājī 'Abdu'r-Razzāq in A.H. 1407 (1695-96 A.D.). The builder is none other than the famous Quṭb Shāhī general 'Abdu'r-Razzāq Lārī who had entered Aurangzeb's service after the conquest of Golconda. He is reported to have been Faujdār of the environs of Rāheri in Konkan for more than five years from Ramaḍān A.H. 1103 (May 1692 A.D.), prior to his transfer to the 'Ādil Shāhī-Konkan i.e. Coastal Konkan nearer to Goa (*Ma'āthir-i-Ālamgīrī*, Calcutta, 1890, pp. 347, 386; *Ma'āthir-i-Umarā*, vol. II, Calcutta, 1890, p.820). The present record thus furnishes the exact date of the construction of the fort called in the text Islāmgadh 'urf Rāheri, and the name of its builder. It will also be noted that the text mentions him as Hājī, which means that he had made pilgrimage to the Holy city of Mecca before this date. The records has also preserved the name of the poet Mu'jiz who composed it. The fourth new record of Aurangzeb, No. 204, from Bilgi in Bijapur district of Karnataka, is also quite interesting: it furnishes details of the grant of land made by Nawwāb Diler Khān Bahādur Miyāna (of Bankāpur and Sāvnr) to his Brahmin-servant or official Bīsājī Pandit in the last year of the emperor's reign (1707 A.D.). The interesting point about the epigraph is that the Pandit is specifically described in the text as a Patālshīhī Rugb(v)edī Brahmin. The grantee excavated a step-well and laid out a garden on this land, evidently for public use, under the supervision of his nephew Kishanājī son of Raghunāth. Bilgī, referred to in the text as a town (*qaṣba*) was then situated in *pargana* Bākarkoṭa, which is evidently the old spelling of modern Bāgalkot.

Among the later Mughal inscriptions, No. 161, from Ahmadābād in Gujarat is a new record of Farrukh Siyar. Dated in his 6th regnal year corresponding to A.H. 1129 (1717 A.D.), it records the construction of a mosque by Rūḥu'llāh during the governorship of Mahārāja Ajit Singh, when Nāhir Khān was the Superintendent (*Dārūgha*) of the Cloth-Market (Kāthera-Pārcha). All these three persons were highest officials of the State at the time, the builder being the deputy of Nāhir Khān who was the Dīwān of the province under the Mahārāja (*Mir'āt-i-Aḥmadī*, Baroda, 1927, pp. 3, 26). A more interesting feature of the epigraph is that the tablet on which it is engraved also bears the text of an earlier inscription of the later Sultanate period, No. 160, to be noticed later (for another bi-inscriptional tablet from Gujarat, see *A.R. Ep.* 1956-57, No. 36 of Appendix D : *Ep. Ind. A.P. Sup.*, 1962, plate II b).

The other late Mughal record to be mentioned here is of 'Ālamgīr II. This, No. 213, from Cuttack, is important in that it provides the history of the building-complex of Qadam-Rasūl there. According to the epigraph, the Drum-House (Naubat-Khāna) i.e. main entrance was built in A.H. 1169 (1755-56 A.D.).

Among the miscellaneous records, taking those of Andhra Pradesh first, No. 12, from Hyderabad, throws some light on the times of a local saint, Ḥaḍrat Mumīn Chup (lit. silent), about whom not much is known; particularly no dates in his life are available. Of course, No. 12, from the same place, gives A.H. 722 (1322-23 A.D.) as the date of his death, but it seems to have been written and set up in recent times. It may be noted that the famous history *Gulzār-i-Āsafīya* composed in about 1842 A.D. while devoting a notice to the saint, does not give any dates at all. Since the record speaks of the construction of the tomb as having taken place in A.H. 1052 (1642-43 A.D.), it is clear that he lived before that year. In any case, it shows that the saint flourished in not later than the Quṭb Shāhī period. The record, it may be noted, also contains a fragment of two verses in Dakhanī or old Urdū.



Nos. 35-36, from Hyderabad, representing two independent epitaphs engraved on the two sides of the somewhat unusual and intriguing, since one of them, No. 35, records the death of Khawāja 'Ambar in A.H. 1193 (1780 A.D.) and the other, that, of Rahīma Khānam, in A.H. 1034 (1625 A.D.)—a difference of more than a century and a half. the text in the latter also mentioning, without specifying any relationship or connection, to Khawāja 'Ambar. The dates of the two are rather too distant for a relationship between the two. There is a possibility of some mistake in the engraving of the date-figure in either of the two. Burial in the same grave after a prescribed period is no doubt permissible and that may be the case here. Nos. 60, from Maulā 'Alī near Hyderabad, is an unnoticed record of Khushhāl Khān who built a well there in A.H. 1207 (1792-93 A.D.) This Khushhāl Khān who was a famous figure in the music circles of his days, is already known from another record from the same place, No. 57, dated more than three decades later (also published earlier in *Landmarks of the Deccan*, Hyderabad, 1927, p. 12, where the date A.H. 1293 is a misprint for A.H. 1239 or 1823-24 A.D.). No. 60, provides the parental name and the native place of this musician who was the teacher of the famous Chandā Bā'i entitled Māh-Laqa (lit. moon faced) with whom he stayed and introduced here to the then Nizām. Khushhāl Khān was the author of a treatise on Music in Hindi, which he translated in Persian under the name *Rāg-Darghan*, a copy dated A.H. 1229 (1814-15 A.D.) of which exists at Madras (*A Descriptive Catalogue of the Islamic Manuscripts in the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras*, vol. I, Madras, 1939, p. 530, No. 515). No. 44, from Hyderabad, locates the grave of an official Ṣāliḥ Muḥammad Khān, a Qaim Khānī Jama'dār who was famous for having suppressed the rebellious elements in the districts (*Gulzār-i-Aṣafiya*, p. 476). His date of death A.H. 1246 (1830-41 A.D.) is also provided only by this record. No. 49, also from the same place bearing the date A.H. 1254 (1838-39 A.D.) records what appears to be the names of three persons, of which one, Fathu'llāh Baig Khān, is identifiable. The person bearing this name was the chief Mufti of the city of Hyderabad who was alive at the time *Gulzār-Aṣafiya* was written (*op. cit.*, p. 427). The connection in which his name occurs along with the names Muḥammad Fāḍil I'timād Nawāz Khān is not clear, nor does the purport of the epigraph which is undeterminable, being not *in situ*, provide any clue. Anyway, Fathullāh Baig Khān had received the title of Naṣīb Yār Jang from Aṣaf Jāh IV of Hyderabad on 12th April 1839 A.D. a few days or months before the record under notice (*The Chronology of Modern Hyderabad*, Hyderabad, 1954, p. 215). In another new epitaph from Hyderabad, No. 9, the deceased Karima Begam who expired in A.H. 1293 (1876-77 A.D.) is stated to be the wife of His Majesty the Sulṭān; evidently she was the spouse of one of the Nizāms, who cannot be determined from the records available with us.

Nos. 61-74, from Masulipatam, representing early 19th century epitaphs, are not without importance. For marking, as they do, the graves of persons quite a few of whom were of Iranian domicile or origin, they show that as late as this period, Masulipatam, which was once a thriving trading coastal town during the Quṭb Shāhī period, did continue to harbour these persons who were probably merchants and traders. No. 74, is again interesting as it refers to the deceased Mir Muḥammad Taqī (d. 1880 A.D.) the city-champion, who was an expert wrestler and master in stick-wielding (*bannauṭ* or *chharī*).

Of the inscriptions from Bihar listed here, two already published records from Patnā, may be noted here. Both these have been wrongly read and hence the published information is misleading. No. 99 is stated (*Corpus Arabic and Persian Inscriptions of Bihar*, Patna, 1973, p. 261) to record the construction of a mosque by 'the servant of Nawāb 'Abdu'llāh Khān' (the deciphered text therein has *darbān* meaning a gate keeper), while the correct name of the builder is Rustam Khān Nawwāb 'Abdu'llāh Khānī, that is to say, Rustam Khān who was a retainer of Nawwāb 'Abdu'llāh Khān. Rustam Khān was evidently an official of note. Likewise, No. 118 records the demise of Mīr 'Alī Ibrāhīm, the spiritual guide of its composer Ghulām Yahyā, himself a wellknown saintly person, in A.H. 1199 (1785 A.D.). But the name in the published version is read and given as Ibrāhīm (*ibid.*, p. 349, f.n. 4).

No. 144, from Delhi, recording the death of Muḥammad Yūsuf in a chronogram, according to which he died in A.H. 975 (1567-68 A.D.) was published in *List of Muhammadan and Hindu Monuments*, vol. II, Delhi, 1919 p. 172, but there the death was worked out and given as A.H. 980 (1572-73 A.D.).

Coming to Gujarat, a number of epitaphs ranging in their dates between A.H. 950 (1543 A.D.) and A.H. 1065 (1655 A.D.) were copied from a Dā'ūdī-Bohra Cemetery from Ahmadābād. These epitaphs, Nos. 147-55, seem to have been set up in recent times but are nevertheless important as they purport to furnish particulars of the leading men of that community including religious chiefs, some of whom had come from Yemen, the original seat of the Dā'ūdī-Bohra religious chiefship (*da'wat*). Of these, No. 148, is quite interesting; it states that an emissary was sent by the last Dā'ī of Yemen to India to report the sincerity and steadfastness of the Indian followers of the sect.

Ahmadabad has also yielded some interesting new records, one of which (No. 161) has already been noticed above, No. 171, now preserved in Rājkot, records the construction of a mosque in A.H. 837 (1434 A.D.) by Khwāja 'Alā son of Fakhr Bahrā'ichī. The history of this epigraph is interesting; it was originally found in an underground mosque discovered while digging the foundations for new constructions on the site of the Palace of the erstwhile ruler of Waḥwān. It is a pity that the 15th century mosque from which it was recovered was allowed to be demolished or built upon, allegedly with the permission of the State Directorate of Archaeology without proper documentation in the form of photographs or plans. A point of interest about the record is that it omits the name of the reigning Sultān. Bahrā'ich to which the builder originally belonged lies in eastern Uttar Pradesh. No. 160 (inscribed on the same tablet as No. 161 noticed above) belongs to the time of the twilight period of the Gujarat Sultanate. Dated A.H. 979 (1571 A.D.), only a year before the conquest of the province by the Mughal emperor Akbar, it records the construction of a Jāmī mosque by Malik Abū Jī'ū Muḥammad, entitled Wajihu'l-Mulk, a scion of the royal family of Gujarat who prominently figures in the events of the period (*Mirāt-i-Sikandarī*, Baroda, 1961, pp. 304, 335, 362). It will be recalled that one more epigraph of Abū Jī'ū dated three decades earlier in the reign of Mahmūd Shāh III of Gujarat was listed in a previous report (*A.R. Ep.*, 1967-68, No. 205 of Appendix D). Abū Jī'ū, whose real name, we now know for the first time from the present epigraph, appears to have been Muḥammad, had earlier received the title of Nāṣiru'l-Mulk also used in his epigraph under reference—in the time of that monarch. The title Wajihu'l-Mulk mentioned in epigraph under notice, was bestowed upon him by Ahmad Shāh III (*Mirāt-i-Sikandarī*, p. 304).

Another interesting epigraph from Ahmadabad is No. 162. It furnishes the name of a newly designated locality of the city, viz. Lāhori-Maḥallā, of which the gateway was constructed in A.H. 1116 (1704-05 A.D.). The name does not seem to have survived to the present day. No. 163, from Kaḍi in Mehsāna district, was published in *Muslim Inscriptions*, (Baroda, 1944, p. 12, pl. V a) where the name of the lady, who died in A.H. 1212 (1797-98 A.D.), was read as Mesh Kunwar instead of Hana Kunwar. The name is interesting, as the lady concerned was definitely a Muslim, having been buried in the local Muslim cemetery.

The Jammu and Kashmir inscriptions comprising epitaphs from Chitergul in the Anantnag district and Srinagar have preserved the names of persons of note who died between A.H. 982 (1574-75 A.D.) and A. H. 1156 (1743 A.D.). These from Chitergul call for a special mention in that along with the Hijra year and the month, the day, the month and the paksha of the Hindu Calendar in Kashmīrī language is also inscribed in Arabic script.

Among the epigraphs of Orissa, mention may be made of No. 212, from Cuttack, recording the construction of a mosque. The notable point about it is that it is dated in the 'Amali era 1254 (1846 A.D.); so far no other Perso-Arabic inscription bearing this nomenclature for the era has been found.

The Tamil Nadu inscriptions include interesting epigraphs from various parts of the state. Those from Kāyalpaṭṇam dating from the 15th century onwards are particularly remarkable in that they are in Arabic, with the exception of a few which are in what is known as Tamil-Arabic i.e. Tamil in Arabic characters. The epigraphs from Arcot in North Arcot district are quite important for the history of this town and its important relics as well as men since the time it came into prominence in the early 18th century during the times of the Nawwābs of Arcot. These include quite a few epitaphs of saints, noblemen, poets and learned men. Nos. 233-34, 238, 246, 250 and 253-56, all from Arcot, record particulars of saints like 'Aẓamatu'llāh, Ṣādiq Shāh, Ṭipū Shāh, 'Ārif Shāh and Ḥusain Shāh. Incidentally, the saint Ṭipū Shāh is the saint after whom the famous Ṭipū Sulṭān of Mysore who was born through his blessings was named. His tomb and mosque were constructed in A.H. 1141 (1728-29 A.D.) by the first Nawwāb of Arcot, Nawwāb Sa'ādatu'llāh Khān, according to Nos. 233-34. No. 256 dated A.H. 1144 (1731-32 A.D.), also contains a couplet in Dakhanī or old Urdū composed by one Ḥasan. Other prominent persons like Sa'ādatu'llāh Khān himself, Asadu'llāh Khān, described as a leading person, and the great savant Qāḍī Shaiḫ Muḥammad Tilmisānī are represented by Nos. 233-35 and 243.

There are two more records from Arcot, Nos. 236 and 246, which being in a different category are of sufficient interest. No. 236 purports to reproduce the text of a legal document comprising an attestation in respect of the purchase of a house and its use as the burial place for the purchaser who died in A.H. A.H. 1168 (1754-55 A.D.). Interestingly, the possession of the house was claimed by the attestor by virtue of his being a servant of the deceased. No. 247 furnishes interesting information. According to it, Nawwāb Dā'ūd Khān had granted land near the Police Station (Kotwālī-Chabūṭara) for the burial of one Mandū Kanchanī in A.H. 1157 (1744 A.D.) and two years later, for the use of her tomb, sweet water was brought in the old Kunṭher canal through the efforts of two brothers, about whose connection or relationship with the deceased or others, the text is silent.

Among other inscriptions of Tamil Nadu, those from Vellore, also dating from the 18th century, are not without interest. Nos. 257-61, from the family graveyard of Ṭipū Sulṭān of Mysore, are important in removing certain inaccurate statements. No. 259 records the tomb of 'Bakhshī Begam wife of Ḥaidar and mother of the lofty Sulṭān' (Ṭipū) in A.H. 1222 (1807-08 A.D.), three years after her death. Now according to the current belief, one of the three wives in the Gumbad-i-A'lā at Seringapaṭam in Mandya district of Mysore contains the



remains of Tipu's mother, the other two being those of his father Haidar 'Ali, and himself (*Tārīkh-i-Salṭanat-i-Khudādād* by Maḥmūd Banglorī, Urdū, 1339, p. 613). But this does not seem to be correct in view of the record under notice. Since according to the inscription occurring on the Sulṭān's tomb at Seringapaṭam, the name of his mother was Fāṭima Begam (*A.R.Ep.*, 1963-64, No. 265 of Appendix D), it would appear that Bakhshī Begam was the honorific name by which she was called and known presumably after her marriage.

Similarly, the tomb of Sulṭān Tipū's daughter is stated to be on the terrace of the Seringapaṭam Tomb referred to above (*Tārīkh-i-Salṭanat-i-Khudādād*, p. 615), but according to No. 237, the daughter Fāṭima Begam who expired in A.H. 1250 (1834-35 A.D.) is buried at Vellore. As is wellknown, Tipū's entire family was removed to Vellore by the British after the fall of Seringapaṭam and hence it is obvious that she along with other members of her family was laid to rest in that town.

Likewise, one of Tipū's wives, Bādshāh Begam whose real name was Ruqayya Bānū is stated to have been buried at Seringapaṭam, on the basis of the inscription on the grave which speaks of the 'death of Ruqayya Bībī (or Ruqa 'Bibi)' but does not specifically mention the honorific Bādshāh-Begam nor her relationship with the Sulṭān (*ibid.*, pp. 616, 627; *A.R.Ep.*, 1963-64, No. 272 of Appendix D). But according to No. 260, Bādshāh Begam is buried in Vellore. Since Ruqayya or Ruq'a Begam also believed to have been the Sulṭān's wife died in A.H. 1206 (1792 A.D.) i.e. during the latter's life-time, she was buried at Seringapaṭam. In any case, it would be wrong to identify the latter with Bādshāh Begam.

Among other important Vellore inscriptions are Nos. 269-73, which are epitaphs of the members of a famous saintly family of Vellore, some of whom like Shāh Abu'l-Hasan Qurbī (No. 271) and his son Muḥyiu'd-Dīn Dḥauqī (No. 270) are wellknown savants and authors, a large number of whose scholarly works and poems on various subjects in Persian and Arabic have come down to us (Md. Yūsuf Kokan, *Arabic and Persian in Carnatic*, 1710-1960, Madras, 1974, pp. 115-163). Incidentally, the name of the last mentioned is given in *ibid.*, p. 130 as Shāh 'Abdu'l-Latīf; it would appear that Muḥyiu'd-Dīn was his *laqab* (title). No. 269 purports to be the epitaph of the first member of this family to leave Bijapur and settle down in Vellore, namely Shāh 'Abdu'l-Latīf, who died according to the chronogram, in A.H. 1150 (1737-38 A.D.); the date A.H. 1149 (1736-37 A.D.) worked out from the same chronogram in *ibid.*, p. 119, is short by one year and may have been through oversight.

No. 302, from Vālikanḍapuram in Tiruchirapalli district, recording the construction of a mosque by Shams Khān was earlier listed in *A.R.Ep.*, 1951-52, No. 251 of Appendix B, where the name of the builder and the poet were left unread and the date was read as A.H. 1225 (1810-11 A.D.); in the re-examination, the chronogram giving the year of construction and the name of the builder works out to A.H. 1124 (1712-13 A.D.) which also appears to be inscribed in figure. No. 290, from Eruvadi in Ramanathapuram district, refers to a martyr

Ibrāhīmī and states that his tomb was built in A.H. 1207 (1792-93 A.D.) by I'tibār Khān. The latter whose full name was Muḥammad I'tibār Khān Bahādur was a leading official of the Nawwābs of Arcot stationed in this part of the country and is known to have constructed a number of buildings, sarāis, mosques, etc., in the neighbouring district of Tirunelveli (*A.R.Ep.*, 1963-64, pp. 33-35 and Nos. 169-74 of Appendix D). About the martyr Ibrāhīm, it is difficult to say whether he was a saint or an official.

Of the epigraphs from Uttar Pradesh, No. 335, from Aligarh, recording the reconstruction of the 'Idgāh, on which it appears, in A.H. 1211 1796-97 A.D.), provides some information about its earlier history, namely that it was originally built by Ikhtiyār Khān. Unfortunately, the period of the latter by which name quite a few officials were known at different periods, cannot be determined.

A.—COPPER-PLATES, 1976-77

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<p><b>KARNATAKA</b></p> <p><b>SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT</b></p> <p><b>PUTTUR TALUK</b></p>					
1	<p>PUTTŪR.—Two copper-plates in the possession of Shri N. Krishnayya, Nattoji house, through Dr. M.S.A. Sharma, Mangalore. No. 1</p>	Vijayanagara	Pratāpa Dēvarāya ruling from Vijayanagara	<p>Śaka 1353 (current), Virōdhikṛit, Mārgaśira śu. 5, Sunday—1431 A.D., November 10 (The week-day was Saturday).</p>	Kannaḍa (corrupt)	<p>States that while Amṇapa, son of Dēvarja ruling Maṅgalūrārājya on the orders of Pradhāna Hariyappa-daṁṇāyaka-uḍeya, his subordinate Kriyāratidēva who was administering Tiḷunādi during his visit to Puttūr made grant of a <i>brahmadāya</i> land to <i>Pādamūlika-naṣṣōji</i> Subhamṇa who was one of the brothers hailing from the bank of river Puḷinā. The donee is stated to be worshipping god Mahādēva installed by himself. The grant was made to him at the request of Senameya when the image was buried in the earth probably owing to a disaster. The <i>brahmadāya</i> land which was purchased from Paḍyapa-arasa of the Banga for 223 <i>vaṭāha</i> at a place called Kambaḷa-timāru is stated to have been given in perpetuity with the condition that the taxes are to be paid in the prescribed time.</p>

2	Do. No. 2.	Kejadi	Chennammāji	Kilaka, Vaiśākha śu. 5.	Do.	Indifferently engraved. States that it is the grant made by Nirvvāṇa-svāmi of Subrahmanya to Nilakanṭha Kallūrāya Sītārāmbhaṭṭa of Nilāvāra. The purport of the record seems to register the permission to construct a dam near the Kolavaḷiki village situated in Koḍumbala over the river Komāradhāra for the purpose of providing water thorough a canal for growing gardens of cocoanuts, mangoes, plantains etc. It also states that leaving the 2,000 trees which were given freely to him he has to pay for the rest at the rate of 5 <i>honmu</i> for each thousand trees. The donee is also stated to have received the office of <i>Hebbārka</i> along with the above grants.
	<p>MAHARASHTRA</p> <p>NAGPUR DISTRICT</p> <p>NAGPUR TAHSIL</p>					
	<p>NAGPUR.—Copper-plate inscriptions in the Central Archaeological Museum. Set No. 1. Findspot : Malhārā,, Achalpur Tahsil, Amravati District.</p>	Muṇḍa	Ādityarāja	<p>Year 2, Gimha (Grishma), pakṣha 2, 15th day</p>	<p>Sanskrit and Prakrit, Box-headed</p>	<p>Issued from Vānakhēṭa. Gives the genealogy of the king in the beginning. Mentions a person named Nandisōma, who had performed an Aśvamēdha sacrifice and who belonged to Bhāradvāja-gōtra; his son was Vardhana; his son was Muṇḍa; his son was Rāshṭramahārāja; his son was the ruling king. Records the royal grant of the village Chikkhalikā to the brāhmaṇas Mātṛilasvāmin of Bhāradvāja-gōtara, Bhaṭṭa-svāmin, Agnisvāmin, Dityasvāmin, Drōṇa-svāmin, Sūryyasvāmin, Kālī-śarmman and others for his own merit and for the merit</p>

## A.—COPPER PLATES, 1976-77—Contd.

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<p>MAHARASHTRA—Contd.</p> <p>NAGPUR DISTRICT—Contd.</p> <p>NAGPUR TAHSIL—Contd.</p> <p>NAGPUR—Contd.</p>					<p>of his parents. The royal order is addressed to the residents of An̥kishtha-bhōga as well as to the royal officers assembled viz. <i>uparika</i>, <i>Kumārāmātya</i>, <i>daṇḍapāśika</i>, <i>chāṣas bhaṣas</i>, <i>kāshṭhika</i>, <i>dūta-prēshaṇika</i>, <i>vinīyukta</i>, etc. In characters of the 5th-6th centuries A.D. Third plate noticed in <i>A.R.Ep.</i>, 1974-75, A 10; Published in <i>Journal of Indian History</i>, Vol. LIV Part I (April 1976), pp. 1 ff. and plate.</p>
No. 2.	Findspot at Masod Kampti Nagpur Tahsil and District.	Vākātaka	Pravarasēna II	Year 19, Vārsha, paksha 2, 5th day	Sanskrit, Box-headed	Issued from Pravarapura. The genealogy of the king is given at the beginning. Records the royal grant of 300 measures of land, measured by the royal rod ( <i>rājamānika</i> ), situated on the north-western side of Mattukadrāha-grāma which in turn was on

the western road from Padmapura at the request of Āryya Mahādēvi to Mahā[pu\*] rusha (probably a deity) of the place for whom two shares have been allotted and the rest to brāhmaṇas viz. Boppāryya who belonged to Kauṇḍinyasagōtra, Viṣṇuvāryya and Ratyāryya of Bhāradvāja-gōtra, Bhavāryya and Bhavaputrāryya of Parāśara-gōtra, Gōlāryya and Śrīyāryya of Bhāradvāja-gōtra, Boppāryya of Kāśyapa-sagōtra, Nārāyaṇāryya and Suvalāryya of Kauśika-gōtra, Dēvāryya and Dāmāryya of Kauṇḍinya-gōtra, Kēśivāryya and Vatsakumārāryya of Kauśika-gōtra, Dāmāryya of Kāśyapa-gōtra, Gōlāryya of Kauṇḍinya-gōtra, Gōlāryya of Kāśyapa-gōtra, Kōṭṭirya and Rudrāryya of Gautama-gōtra. Records also another grant of twenty-five measures of land situated on the western side of the village probably Mattakadraha to god and brāhmaṇas by the king. The *sēnāpati* at that time was Kātyāyana and the *ājñāpti* was Dēvasakha.

Issued from his camp at Pravarapura. Records the royal grant of Mmayasa-grāma situated on the western bank of the Bēṇṇā to a brāhmaṇa named *upādhyāya* Mātṛisvāmin, the son of an *Upādhyāya* (name not given) belonging to Taittirīya-śākhā and Kautsa-gōtra and a resident of Bēṇṇā-taṭa on the first date at the *vaijāyika-dharma-sthāna* for his own merit here as well as in the other world. It seems to be stated that three parts of the merit are to accrue to Ājñāka-

Copper-plates now preserved in the Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology, Nagpur University. Set No. 1. Findspot : Mandnal. Nagpur District, through Dr. S. Subramonia Iyer.

Do.

Do.

(1) Year 16,  
Kārttika  
(2) Year 17,  
Kārttika  
ba. 10

Sanskrit, Box-headed

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<p>MAHARASHTRA - <i>Concid.</i></p> <p>NAGPUR DISTRICT—<i>Concid.</i></p> <p>NAGPUR TAHSIL—<i>Concid.</i></p> <p>NAGPUR—<i>Concid.</i></p>					<p>bhattārikā described as Narindarāja-janani (probably Narēndrarāja-janani). The charter was executed by the king himself and written on the second date when Chitra-varman was the sādāpati.</p>
6	Set No. 2. Do.	Vākātaka	Prithivishēṇa II	Year 2, Grishma-pakṣa 7, 12th day	Sanskrit, Box-headed	<p>Issued from his camp at Rāmāgiri. Records the royal grant of Kurubhañjaka-grāma situated on the northern <i>paṣṣa</i> and bounded on the east by Lavaṇatāilaka, on the south by Ishtākapaḷli, on the west by Bepnā and on the north by Gōvvasāhikā to three brāhmaṇas named Mahēśvarasvāmi, Agnisvāmi and Brahmasvāmi, the sons of Mātṛisvāmi who was the son of Drōṇasvāmi belonging to Taittirīya-śākhā and Kautsa-sagōtra, for the merit here as well as in the</p>

7	No. 3. Do.	Do.	Do.	Year 10 Grishma, paksha 1, 1st day	Do.	<p>other world of the king's mother Ajjhika-bhaṭṭārikā at the <i>vaijayikadharma-sthāna</i>. The <i>sēnāpti</i> at that time was Vishṇudatta. The charter was written by Śarvvadatta.</p> <p>Issued from his camp at Beṇṇātaṭa. Records the royal grant of the village Gōvasāhikā in the <i>uttara-paṭṭa</i> (northern bank probably of Beṇṇa) and bounded on the east by Śulkavata, on the south by Kurubhēṇjaka, on the west, by Beṇṇā-nadī and on the north by Piḍērikā to four brāhmaṇas Mahēśvara-svāmin, Brahmasvāmin and Harasvāmin of the Kautsa-gōtra and to Varāhasvāmin all belonging to Beṇṇātaṭa. The grant was made at the <i>dharmasthānā</i> for obtaining merit evidently of the king here as well as in the other world. The <i>sēnāpati</i> at that time was Vishṇudatta. The charter was written by Śarvvadatta.</p>
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A.—COPPER PLATES, 1976-77—*Concl'd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	king	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<p><b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b></p> <p><b>UNITED KINGDOM</b></p> <p><b>BRITAIN</b></p>					
8	LONDON.—Copper-plate set preserved in the India office Library and Records. Photographs received from the Director. Findspot : Ujjain, Ujjain Tahsil and District, Madhya Pradesh.	Paramāra of Mālwa	Vākpatirājadēva	(1) Vikrama 1036, Kārttika śu. 15, solar eclipse= 980 A.D., October 26. (2) Vikrama 1036, Chaitra ba. 9.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Begins with the genealogy of the king. Records the royal grant of the village Sembalapuraka belonging to Tiṇisapadra Twelve and under the fief of <i>Mahāsāadhanika</i> Mahāika at the request of Āsinī, the wife of the latter to the goddess <i>Bhaṭṭārikā</i> Bhaṭṭeśvarīdēvi at Ujjayani to provide for bathing, anointing, flowers, incense, <i>naivēdya</i> , public show ( <i>prākṣhaṇā</i> ) etc., and repairs to the temple for the merit of himself and his parents on the first date and probably the order of the king was written on the second date at the victorious camp at Guṇapura and it was conveyed by Rudrāditya. Published in <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. XIV, pp. 15 ff. Bhandarkar's List, No. 87.



**B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1976-77**

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>					
	<b>GUNTUR DISTRICT</b>					
	<b>PALNAD TALUK</b>					
1	NĀGĀRJUNIKONḌA.—Slab No. 1. Court-yard opposite the Museum.	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Fragmentary. Reads : <i>dhā[ṇo]sa asa</i> . Another line at the top of the slab reads : <i>mā</i> (?). In characters of about the 3rd century A.D.
2	No. 2	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Reads : <i>Nāgutara</i> ., (Nagatara) probably a personal name. The text of another in the same slab is noticed in <i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1959-60, No. B 88. Do.
3	Slab preserved in the office of the Asst. Superintending Archaeologist for Museum. Find-spot : Ettipōtala (Etitapasthala), Palnad Taluk, Guntur District.	....	....	...	Telugu	Do. Mentions a <i>mahārāju</i> . In characters of about the 7th century.
	<b>KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT</b>					
	<b>HASNABAD TALUK</b>					
4	HASNABAD.—Stone lying in a field near the tank bund.	Kākatīya	...	....	Do.	Records a grant of four <i>vuḷu</i> of paddy, the income out of the land endowed for worship

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1976-77—*Contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<p>ANDHRA PRADESH—<i>Contd.</i></p> <p>KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT</p> <p>— <i>Contd.</i></p> <p>HASNABAD TALUK—<i>Concl'd.</i></p> <p>HASNABAD—<i>Concl'd.</i></p> <p>KARIMNAGAR TALUK</p>					<p>to god Rudrēśvara by <i>Ekkatis</i> (warriors) of the <i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Rudradēva. In characters of the 13th century. Published in <i>Hyd. Arch. Series</i>, No. 19, Kn and <i>Inss. of And. Pradesh</i>, Karimnagar District, No. 36.</p>
	CHOPPADANḌI.—Stone set up in a Śiva temple.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	....	Śaka 931, Kīlaka, Vaiśākha śu. 3, Sunday= 1008 A.D., April 11.	Kannaḍa	Incomplete and worn out. Records that Divakabbē, the <i>dādī</i> of Iṇivabeḍaṅga built the temple of Divakēśvara at Cheppumdyāṇḍi. Mentions the name Tomabbe. <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 11.

6	KARIMNAGAR.—Slabs kept in the local museum. No. 1.	Do.	Āhavamalla	Śaka 913, Khara, Uttarāyana, Solar eclipse= 992 A.D., March 7, Monday.	Do.	Seems to record a grant of land, flower garden and tank by Gōpālamayye of Arasalūru for the repairs and worship of the temple of Mallikārjunadēva said to have been constructed by him. The <i>mahājanas</i> of the place are also mentioned. contra. <i>ibid.</i> , No. 7.
7	Slab No. 2. Findspot : Choppa-daṇḍi.	Do.	Do.	Śaka 914, Nandana, Śrāvaṇa śu. 2, Sunday= 992 A.D., July 3, f.d.t. .66	Do.	Records the construction of the tank called Āchabbeya-samudra by Rēvarasa, a devotee of Mārttaṇḍā for the merit of Āchabbe, the elder daughter of <i>Anuṅgu</i> Duggarayya, a Gaṅga chief described a <i>Kōlālapura-paramēśvara</i> , <i>Sahaja-vedēṅga</i> etc. and the king's <i>dādi</i> Dēvakabbe, the creation of an endowment of 70 <i>drammas</i> and also a gift of 12 <i>mattars</i> of land. cf. <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 8.
8	Slab No. 3. Findspot : Yelgēḍu, Peddapalli Taluk, Karimnagar District.	Kākatīya	Pratāparudra	Plava, Āshāḍha śu. 15, Thursday= 1301 A.D., June 27.	Telugu	Records the grant of income from taxes like <i>eṇnu-pannu</i> , <i>kāṇiki</i> , <i>kaṇnam</i> as <i>vṛitti</i> to god Rāmanāthadēva by the queen Lakmādēvam-ma for the merit of her father Pāldēvanāyanī-mgaru. Further it mentions the exemption of <i>pullari</i> tax on Śūdras and on their cows. cf. <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 37.
9	ŚANIGARAM.—Pillar lying in front of Mahalingēśvara temple.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Tribhuvanamalla	Śaka 1022 (for 1028), Vyaya, Māgha śu. 15, Thursday, Lunar eclipse= 1107 A.D., January 10.	Kannaḍa	Refers to <i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Kākatīya Bēta-rasa and states that Koṇḍamayya, the <i>daṇḍa-nāyaka</i> of <i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Jagaddēvarasa granted 12 <i>mattars</i> of land, the waterpulley ( <i>rāṇnam</i> ), free of taxes with the approval of Kaḷeya Gāvunḍa of Sanagara in Pulgunūru 70, for new constructions, repairs, worship and offerings to the deity Svayambhū Bhīmēśvara of that village. <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 19.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<p>ANDHRA PRADESH—Concl.</p> <p>GUNTUR DISTRICT—Concl.</p> <p>KARIMNAGAR TALUK—Concl.</p> <p>SANIGARAM—Concl.</p>					
10	Slab set up in the same temple.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Jagadēkamalla	Śaka 1071, Śukla, Chaitra śu. 15, Thursday, Vīshu-saṁ- krānti, Lunar eclipse= 1149 A.D. March 24, f.d.t. .98.	Kannaḍa	Records the grant of a water pulley, a <i>mattar</i> of wet land, 10 <i>mattars</i> of land of red soil and the oil mill by <i>daṇḍanāyaka</i> Mādappa-rasa, the <i>mahāsāmantādhipati</i> of Savadora-Rēpōla Kuṅṇavarasa of Sabbī 1000 who was in turn a subordinate of Kākatiya Poḷalā-rasa, made over to Chandrābharāṇa-panḍita-dēva, for the daily worship, offerings and lamp to the deity Pārthēśvaradēva. <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 24; <i>Ep. Andh.</i> , Vol. IV, pp. 84 ff.
11	Stone set up in a field.	Do.	Trailōkyamalladēva	Śaka 975, Vijaya, Kārtika, Amāvāsyā Sunday, Solar eclipse= 1053 A.D.,	Do.	Records the grant of 12 house-sites, an oil-mill a water-pulley, 20 <i>mattars</i> each of black and red soil and seven <i>mattars</i> of land irrigated by the lake with the approval of 30 <i>gāmuṇḍas</i> to the deity Madhuvēśvara installed by <i>Pergaḍe</i> Madhuvappayyaṅgaḷ in the village <i>Khaṇḍi</i> Śaṇagara, by <i>Mahāsāmanta</i>

				November 14. The <i>tithi</i> , however, occurred on the previous day.		Kākatiya Poḷalarasa. <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 15; <i>Ep. Andh.</i> , Vol. IV, pp. 70 ff.
12	Slab set up in front of the Hanu- man temple on the tank bund.	Kutub-Shāhi	Sultan Abdulla Kutub- shāha	Śaka 1786, Plavaṅga, Śrāvaṇa	Telugu	Records that under the orders of Saidu-Mujāf- haru Sarikhēl, a tank was constructed at Śaṅgara at a cost of 540 <i>honnus</i> through Mēnāvi Begu Havāludāru, the <i>Dirāṇam</i> <i>Sipāyi</i> . Also stipulates that the endowments are to be conducted in the Narasimha- kshētra as usual. Published in <i>Inss. of And.</i> <i>Pradesh</i> , Karimnagar District, No. 54.
KRISHNA DISTRICT						
NANDIGAMA TALUK						
13	ALLŪRU.—Pillar in a stūpa site in the village.	Ikshvāku	Ehavala Chāṁdamūla	Year 8, <i>gt pa</i> 5, <i>dī</i> 10.	Prakrit, Brāhmi	Records the erection of a stone-pillar ( <i>sela- khaṁbha</i> ) by Vephusiri (Vishpuśri) a resident of Hālūr, for the accumulation of the merit of his wife Chāṁdā and to others including Jakhasiri and Nāgasiri. The record mentions an <i>āchariya</i> ( <i>āchārya</i> ) to whom the gift was entrusted and to a person Chāṁdanaka residing at Sikharaga, the <i>talaparimājakas</i> and the Ariya-saṁgha (Ārya-saṁgha). In characters of about the 3rd century A.D.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1976-77—*Contd.*

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No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<p><b>ANDHRA PRADESH—<i>Contd.</i></b></p> <p><b>KRISHNA DISTRICT—<i>Concl'd.</i></b></p> <p><b>VIJAYAWADA TALUK</b></p>					
14	VIJAYAWĀḌA.—Inscribed slabs in the Victoria Jubilee Museum. Slab No. 1. Findspot : Not known.	Chōla	Kulōttuṅga	Regnal year [5]	Tamil	Fragmentary. Seems to record a gift made to a deity...āḷvār. In characters of about the 11th century.
15	No. 2. Findspot : <i>Penugañchi-prōlu</i> , Nandigama Taluk, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh.	...	....	...	Telugu	Damaged. Seems to record the gift of 3 <i>maṇḍuru</i> of land, probably by a chief who is described, among other things, as being devoted to Yōga-Narasimhadēva. Details lost.
16	No. 3. Findspot : Not known.	...	...	Śaka 1204, [Chi*]tra- bhānu, [Chai*]tra śu. 10, Thursday= 1282 A.D., March 19, f.d.t. .59.	Do.	Damaged. Records a gift of 50 sheep for burning a lamp ( <i>akhaṇḍa-dīpa</i> ) to the deity Anāntasēnadēva by Māra Bōghimāmkireḍḍi for the merit of his parents Malnēni and Mallesāni.

KURNOOL DISTRICT						
PATTIKONDA TALUK						
17	KURNŪRU.—Slab in the field of Paṭnam Rāmyya-ṣeṭṭi.	Chālukya of Bādāmi	K[il]tivarmma (Kirtivarman II ?)	...	Kannaḍa, Telugu-Kannaḍa	Records the death of Dantiyamma at Āivan-datti in the course of an attack probably by the Raṭṭas during the rule of Prithuvi-Vāṇa-rājar. In characters of the 8th century.
18	Do. Slab built into the steps of a well on the roadside at the entrance of the village.	...	....	....	Kannaḍa	Refers to Rāchūr and mentions [La]cha[ya]. In late characters.
19	MĀCHĀPURAM.—Slab on the road leading to Kurnūru.	[Bāṇa]	Uttamāditya	....	Kannaḍa, Telugu-Kannaḍa	Incomplete. Begins with the mention of <i>Taruṇa-Vasanan</i> , probably an epithet of Uttamāditya. Records the death of Ugraviran after routing the Chōḷa in the course of a fight at Rīvandunakkōṭṭi (?). Mentions Kanda-Bāṇida-araśan Iḷaṅkuṭṭi. In characters of the 7th century.
MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT						
ALAMPUR TALUK						
20	ALAMPŪR.—Arka-Brahmēśvara temple, <i>maṇḍapa</i> in front of the central shrine pillar.	Chālukya of Bādāmi	....	....	Sanskrit, Telugu-Kannaḍa	Records a grant of 50 <i>nivartanas</i> of land at Vaḍḷamāṇi to Piṣṭiśarmma, a <i>mahā-brāhmaṇa</i> belonging to Bhāradvāja-gōtra on the occasion of the installation of a <i>liṅga</i> in the temple of Mahādēva by the queen ( <i>mahādēvī</i> ) of <i>Anivārita</i> Vikramāditya. In characters of the 7th century.



B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1976-77—*Contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<p>ANDHRA PRADESH—<i>Contd.</i></p> <p>MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT—<i>Contd.</i></p> <p>ALAMPUR TALUK—<i>Concl'd.</i></p> <p>ALAMPÜR—<i>Concl'd.</i></p>					
21	Slab kept in the same temple.	....	....	...	Kannaḍa	Records the name Viśvasuṅu. In characters of about the 8th and 9th centuries.
22	Hero-stone kept in the same place.	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged. Seems to refer to [Ku]ndaya, the younger brother of Lōkaya. In characters of about the 11-12th centuries.
23	Pedestal of an Agastya (?) image kept in the same place.	....	....	....	Do.	Refers to Nāgadēva, the <i>paḍi-hāra</i> ( <i>pratīhāra</i> ) of <i>mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Hallarasa of Huṇḍūr. In characters of about the 12th century.
24	Another slab in the same place.	...	....	....	Telugu	Reads : <i>Kasa-a-[sa]ra[li]ḍpi</i> . Do.
25	Another slab in the same place.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : ... <i>vūpa</i> [n]. In characters of about the 12th and 13th centuries.

26	Slab kept in the same place.	....	....	....	Do.	In two lines. Refers to an ascetic Sarasa-Paramātma. Do.
27	Slab kept in the same temple.	Kākatīya	Pra[tāpa*] rudradēva	....	Do.	Refers to <i>mahāsāmanta</i> Bōlayaraddi of Varagēlūru belonging to Cheraku-family and to a <i>sāhiṇi</i> (name not clear). In characters of the 13th century.
MAKTAL TALUK						
28	MAKTAL.—Slab set up in front of the Mallikārjuna temple.	Yādava of Dēvagiri	Rāmachandra	Śaka 1216, Jaya, Pushya, Amāvāsyā, Sunday, Ardhōdaya = 1295 A.D., January 16.	Sanskrit, Nagari	Gives the genealogy of the Yādava kings of Dēvagiri up to Rāmachandra. Also mentions the genealogy of his minister Sthāṇu-Chamūpati and the titles assumed by him. Records the renewal of the grant of the village Bobbenāyakapalli in Magatala-vishaya after the renovation of the same by Sthāṇu for worship and offerings to the deity Svayambhū Mallinātha of Magatala. The record was composed by Viṣṇusūri, a disciple of Advayānanda-Kṛishṇa and written by Viṭṭhaya-mantri. Published in <i>Hyd. Arch. Series</i> , No. 19, Mn 25.
29	Another face of the same slab.	....	....	....	Do.	Records the grant of different types of lands made at different times in the villages Bobbināyanipalli, Ullisamudra, Mantrakūṭa-agrahāra-mārgga, Jaggalēru, Ūṭūkūru etc., in Magatala-vishaya along with proceeds from the city Magatala by the authorities of Magatala for the worship and offerings to the deity Svayambhū-Mallinātha of Magatala. In characters of about the 13th century. <i>Ibid.</i> , No. Mn 24.

**B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1976-77—Contd.**

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<p><b>ANDHRA PRADESH—Contd.</b></p> <p><b>MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT</b> <i>Concl'd.</i></p> <p><b>MAKTAL TALUK—Concl'd.</b></p> <p><b>MAKTAL—Concl'd.</b></p>					
30	Pillar set up in front of the Vēnugōpālasvāmi temple in the same village.	Kākatīya	Pratāparudra	Śaka 1242 Durmati, Jyēshtha śu. 13, Thursday. Irregular.	Telugu	Records the grant of income from the tax called <i>Siṅganādamupannu</i> from [Ki]radabāḍi Penuṅgūta of Aubalanāthani Nagari to Kōḍamgi Siṅgana with the consent of all the <i>Samayas</i> including Vaishṇava-samaya by Guṁḍaya-nāyanirṅāru and <i>pradhāni</i> Koṁḍa-nāyanṅkulu. <i>Ibid.</i> , No. Mn 19.
31	Slab fixed into the step-well in front of the Khaṇḍērāya temple, near Mahādvāra.	....	Bālājī	Śaka 1737, Yuva, Jyēshtha śu. 5.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī	Records the construction of the main entrance gateway ( <i>mahādvāra</i> ) of the temple tank by the king. <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 23.
	<p><b>NALGONDA DISTRICT</b></p> <p><b>DEVARAKONDA TALUK</b></p>					
32	MALLĒPALLI.—Pillar set up in the field of Pasnūru Pullāreḍḍi	Telugu Chōḍa	Bhīmadēva Chōḍa-mahārāja of Kamdūru	Śaka 1157, Jaya, Kārtika	Telugu and Kannaḍa,	Records the grant of the village Ākaṁ Mallēpalli by the chief bearing the epithets, <i>Vīra-Māhē-</i>

	in the cross-roads of Mallē-palli-Nalgonḍa.			ba. 10, Thursday= 1234 A.D., November 17. The weekday was Friday.	Telugu	<i>śvara</i> , <i>Koḍūrpura-varādhīśvara</i> etc., among others for worship ( <i>aṁga-raṁga-bhōga</i> ), lamp and food-offerings to the deity Mahādēva at the northern entrance of Śrīparvata, for his own merit. Eulogises Mā[r] ]kaṁḍarāśidēva. Ōmkārārāśidēva, a Lakulīśa preceptor who was the <i>sthānapati</i> of god Māhēśvaradēva at Śrīśaila hill, and apparently received the gift. Published in <i>Select Epigraphs of Andhra Pradesh</i> , No. 15.
	NELLORE DISTRICT					
	GUDUR TALUK					
33	VAÑJIVĀKA.—Stone built into the floor in front of the Chennakēśava temple.	....	....	Śaka 1526, Krōdhi, Pushya śu. 10.	Do.	Records the tax-free ( <i>sarvamānya</i> ) grant of 80 <i>guṁṭas</i> of land in the villages Paṁḍḍavāṁka and Sarnugumḍḍi by Veṁkaṭa Virarāju, son of Rājayarāma to meet the expenses of the persons like dance-masters ( <i>nattuvāṁḍlu</i> ), drummers ( <i>dōṁḷu</i> ), pipers ( <i>nāga-sarālavāru</i> ) and damsels ( <i>bhōgālavāru</i> ) in the service of the deity Chennārāya of Vaṁjivāṁka. Contra, <i>Inscriptions of the Nellore District</i> , Part I, Gudur 110.
	VENKATAGIRI TALUK					
34	CHĀPALAPALLE.—Vishṇu temple, central shrine and <i>maṇḍapa</i> , base.	Chōḷa	Rājarāja III	Śaka 11[52], Regnal year 15, Tai.	Tamil	Records the creation of an <i>agaram</i> at Nāga-puḍōl in Pagām-nāḍu in Pākkai-nāḍu in the third regnal year of the king by the Yāda-varāya chief <i>Pillaiyār</i> Bhujabala Siddarasar <i>alias</i> Rājamalladēvar and his consort Kamala-mahādēvi <i>alias</i> Pechchā (Bejjā) dēvi and enumerates the 45 shares and the names

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1976-77—*Contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<p>ANDHRA PRADESH—<i>Contd.</i></p> <p>NELLORE DISTRICT—<i>Contd.</i></p> <p>VENKATAGIRI TALUK—<i>Contd.</i></p> <p>CHĀPALAPALLE—<i>Contd.</i></p>					<p>of the brāhmaṇa donees, one share as <i>vēda-vṛitti</i> and lands endowed as <i>dēvadāna</i> for the deity Tirunāgīsvaram-uḍaiyār and as <i>itruvi-ḍaiyāṭṭam</i> for the deity Yādavanārāyaṇaperumāl, set up by the chief. It is stated that the <i>agaram</i> originally created by the chief in the 39 th regnal year of Kulōttuṅga III was expanded by adding lands nearby <i>in lieu</i> of lands elsewhere belonging to the lady and donated for the purpose in the next year i.e, the 2nd year of Rājarāja (III). The foundation of the <i>agaram</i> is stated to have been made through the good offices of Madhurāntakap-pottappichchōḷaṇ Eṇa-Siddharasar whose niece the lady is stated to be. It is further stated that the inscription was caused to be engraved by the lady on the <i>maṇḍapa</i> built by herself. Ibid., Part III, Venkatagiri Nos. 1 and 10.</p>

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

35	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 21 Āḍi	Do.	Records the gift of one <i>māḍai</i> by Sava [r*] nan Āḷuḍaippillai to provide for maintaining a <i>sandhi</i> lamp to the deity Yādavanārāyaṇaperumāl at <i>agaram</i> Nāgapuḍōl <i>alias</i> Rājamallachchaturvēdimāṅgalam. <i>Ibid.</i> , Venkatagiri 2.
36	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 15, Tai	Do.	Records the grant, by Bējjādēvi, wife of Yādarāya Bhujabala Siddharasa, 220 <i>kuḷi</i> of lands from out of the <i>tiruvīḍaiyāṭṭam</i> lands of 2000 <i>kuḷi</i> near the lake called Kamalamahādēvipputtēri excavated by her for burning a perpetual lamp to the deity Emberumāṇ Yādavanārāyaṇaperumāl in the <i>agaram</i> created at Nāgapuḍōl. The land was entrusted to Tiruvēṅgaḍa-bhaṭṭaṇ described as <i>tiruvāḍip-piḍikkum-nambiyār</i> . <i>Ibid.</i> , Venkatagiri 3.
37	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 10, Aippaṣi	Do.	Records the gift of a <i>māḍai</i> for <i>sandhi</i> lamp to god Emberumāṇ Yādavanārāyaṇaperumāl at <i>agaram</i> Nāgapuḍōl <i>alias</i> Śrī-Rājamallachchaturvēdimāṅgalam in Pagām-nāḍu in Pākkai-nāḍu by Kaṣṣāṇḍai Selvayanta(ṇ) son of a <i>kilāri</i> (?) of Yādarāyar Bhujabala-Siddarasar to the priest ( <i>tiruvāḍi-piḍippar</i> ) Tiruvēṅgaḍabhaṭṭan. <i>Ibid.</i> , Venkatagiri 4.
38	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 13, Chittirai, Vishu	Do.	Refers to <i>agaram</i> Nāgapuḍōl in Pagām-nāḍu in Pākkai-nāḍu and mentions Attiyammai, wife of Irattāḍi Bhimabhaṭṭan of Tumbaiyūr-agaram in Paṭṭaiyūr-nāḍu. <i>Ibid.</i> , Venkatagiri 5.



## B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1976-77—Contd.

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
39	<p>ANDHRA PRADESH—Contd.</p> <p>VELLORE DISTRICT—Concl'd.</p> <p>VENKATAGIRI TALUK—Concl'd.</p> <p>CHĀPALAPALLE—Concl'd.</p> <p>Vishṇu temple, central shrine and <i>maṇḍapa</i>, base.</p>	Chōḷa	Rājarāja III	Regnal year 11, Uttarāyaṇa-saṁkramaṇa	Tamil	Records a grant of four cows by Kāntarāyaṇ of Toṇḍaimān-Āṇṇūr, the <i>pradhāni</i> of Yā-davarāyaṇ Kaṭṭiḍēvarasaṇ, for maintaining four <i>sandhi</i> lamps to god Emberumāṇ Yā-davanārāyaṇap-perumāḷ of <i>agaram</i> Śrī-Rājamallach-chaturvēdimāṅgalam. Refers to a gift of some <i>māḍai</i> entrusted to Koṇperumāḷ of Nāyaṇu-nāḍu. <i>Ibid.</i> , Venkatagiri 6.
40	Do.	Do.	Kulōttuṅga (III)	Regnal year 39	Do.	Records the grant of <i>tiruvīḍaiyāṭṭam</i> lands of 2000 <i>kuḷi</i> of wet and 1300 <i>kuḷi</i> of dry lands in the <i>agaram</i> of Nāgapuḍōḷ and in Vishai-yasamudram purchased from the <i>Vellāḷa</i> of Kaṇumili through Madurāntakap-pottappich-chōḷaṇ Eṇaisiddharasar, by Rājamalladēvaṇ <i>alias</i> Bhujabalasiddharasan, son of Yādavanārāyaṇap-perumāḷ set up by him at <i>agaram</i> Śrī Rājamallach-chaturvēdimāṅgalam. Also registers a gift of 33 cows for a perpetual

41	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year [32], Āṇi	Do.	lamp and 10 <i>māḍai</i> for ten <i>sandhi</i> lamps, entrusted into the hands of the <i>Kāṇṭyāḷan</i> Tiruvēṅgaḍabhaṭṭan. The boundaries of gift land included Rājamallan-tirunandavanam, Kamalamahādēvip-puttēri excavated by Kamaladēvi, Kamalamahādēvip-peruvāykkāl and Toṇḍaimāṇ-ēri. <i>Ibid.</i> , Venkatagiri 7 and 13.
42	Do.	Do.	Do.	....	Do.	Records a grant of a <i>māḍai</i> by Nilamāṭṭikkāṭṭaiyaṇ, form maintaining a <i>sandhi</i> lamp to the deity Yādavanārāyaṇap-perumāḷ of <i>agaram</i> Nāgapuḍōḷ <i>alias</i> Śrī Rāja[ma*]-llachchaturvēdimāṅgalam in Pākkaināḍu in Jayaṅgoṇḍaśōḷa-maṇḍalam. The gift was entrusted to Tiruvēṅgaḍabhaṭṭan, the priest in the above temple. <i>Ibid.</i> , Venkatagiri 3 and 18.
43	Do.	Do.	Rājarāja (III)	Regnal year 12, Chittirai Vishu	Do.	Records the creation of the <i>agaram</i> Nāgapuḍōḷ with 45 shares to be allotted to the brāhmaṇa donees. One more share is described as <i>vēda-vṛitti</i> to be bestowed on a brāhmaṇa who resides and recites the Vēdas. This is evidently the first inscription recording the establishment of the <i>agaram</i> . See No. 34 above. <i>Ibid.</i> , Venkatagiri 11.
						Records a gift of a <i>māḍai</i> by Te[vā]ṇḍi-ammai, the <i>muppiyār</i> of <i>piḷḷaiyār</i> Yādavarāyar Bhubala siddharasar, for maintaining a <i>sandhi</i> lamp to the deity [Yādavanā]-rāyaṇap-perumāḷ at <i>agaram</i> Nāgapuḍōḷ in Paḡam-nāḍu in Pākkai-nāḍu. <i>Ibid.</i> , Venkatagiri 15.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1976-77—*Contd.*

42

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>ANDHRA PRADESH—<i>Contd.</i></b> <b>PRAKASAM DISTRICT</b> <b>MARKAPUR TALUK</b>					
44	CHANDAVARAM.—Mound-3 on a hill called Siṅgāra-koṇḍa in the monastery site to the north of the <i>mahā-stūpa</i> site, Āyaka-pillar (?)	....	....	...	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Records that it was donated by [Ha]gha, son of Chadamagha to Bhagavat (Buddha). In characters of about the 2nd century A.D.
45	DÖRNĀLA.—Slab near a well by the side of the road leading to the Forest Guest House.	....	....	Śaka 1567, Pārthiva, Mārgaśīra śu. 11.	Telugu	Records the installation of the images of Īśvara and Nandikēśvara and the establishment of a garden by Reḍḍi, son of Voddula-Mallaya belonging to Berkumā  a-gōtra.
46	TIMMĀPURAM.—Stone set up in a Śiva temple in ruins.	....	....	....	Do.	States that Chāgōja-Guṇa-Pennādiyutunḍu and his chief <i>gāmuṇḍa</i> ( <i>tala-kāmuṇḍu</i> ) Dēserāja killed Mallaparāmaḍi-āja of the Taila family and died. In characters of about the 10th century.

WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT						
KOVVUR TALUK						
47	DOMMĒRU.—Uddaṇḍa-Malli-kārjuna temple, <i>maṇḍapa</i> in front of the central shrine, pillar.	...	....	Śaka 1015	Do.	Damaged. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 11th century.
48	same pillar.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Seems to record a grant of 20 <i>tūmus</i> of land to the deity Mahādēviśvaradēva by a person (name not clear). Do.
49	Another pillar.	...	....	Śaka 1018, [Utta*]- rā[ya*]ṇa- saṁkrānti	Do.	Do. Seems to record a grant of 10 <i>tūmus</i> of land by Lakimanēni's son of to the deity Mahādēviśvaradēva on the occasion of [Utta*]rā[ya*] ṇa-saṁkrānti.
TANUKU TALUK						
50	ATTILI.—Siddhēśvarasvāmi temple, <i>maṇḍapa</i> in front of the central shrine, pillar.	...	....	Śaka 1335, Vijaya	Do.	Records a gift of <i>tūmu</i> to the treasury ( <i>dugāni</i> ) by the eight groups ( <i>parivāṇmu</i> ) of Attili, for the worship ( <i>aṁga-raṁga-bhōga</i> ) of the deity Siddhalinga on the occasion of [sa]- <i>mkramaṇa</i> .
51	Madanagōpālasvāmi temple, <i>maṇḍapa</i> in front of the central shrine, pillar, west face.	....	....	Śaka 1127, ( <i>marut-aksha-</i> <i>śambhu</i> )	Sanskrit and Telugu, Telugu	Records the grant of 30 <i>khaṇḍugas</i> of land from various villages by Viśvanātha, for food-offerings to the deity Kēśava-śambhu, for the merit of the chief Kommaya.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1976-77—*Conld.*

44

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<p>ANDHRA PRADESH—<i>Concl'd.</i></p> <p>WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT —<i>Concl'd.</i></p> <p>TANUKU TALUK—<i>Concl'd.</i></p> <p>ATTILI—<i>Concl'd.</i></p>					
52	Same pillar, north face.	Telugu-Chōḍa	....	Śaka 1157, Uttarāyaṇa- saṁkrānti	Telugu	Records the grant of 4 <i>khaṇḍugas</i> of land for burning a lamp to the deity Kēśavēśvara-mahādēva at Attili on the occasion of <i>Uttarāyaṇa-saṁkrānti</i> by Mallechōḍa-mahārāju, Puḍōli-chōḍu and <i>mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Vōrugarāju, for the merit of their uncle <i>mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Kēśavadēva-mahārāja of Kolanu.
53	TANUKU.—Kēśavasvāmi temple, <i>maṇḍapa</i> in front of the central shrine, south-eastern pillar.	....	....	Śaka 1443, Vṛisha, Phālguna ba. 13. Monday= 1522, A.D., Februay 24.	Do.	Records that the south-eastern ( <i>āgnēya</i> ) pillar of the <i>maṇḍapa</i> in the temple of Kēśavarāja at Tanuku is the gift of Pōtīnēni, son of Mādinēni of Nārnda nūr.
54	North-Western pillar in the same place.	....	....	Do.	Do.	Records the gift of south western ( <i>nairṛiti</i> ) pillar of the <i>maṇḍapa</i> in the temple of Kēśavarāja at Tanuku by Mallu, mother of ...dāsari.

55	South-western pillar in the same place.  <b>BENGAL, WEST</b>  <b>CALCUTTA DISTRICT</b>  <b>CALCUTTA TAHSIL</b>	....	...	Do.	Do.	Records that the north-western ( <i>Vāyavya</i> ) pillar of the <i>maṇḍapa</i> in the temple of Kēśavarāya at Januku is the gift of Gaḍam Gaṅgayya's wife Yaḡama, a lady from Nandamūr.
56	CALCUTTA.—Photograph of a clay seal in the Indian Museum. Neg. No. 364/56. Findspot : Nālandā, Bihar Sharif Tashil, Nalanda District, Bihar.	Imperial Gupta	[ <i>Mahārājādhirāja</i> ] Budhagupta	...	Sanskrit, Late Brāhmī	Left half broken off. Contains part of the genology of the king. In characters of the end of the 5th century A.D. Above two horizontal lines towards the centre there is the mutilated figure of Garuḍa. Published in <i>Mem. A. S. I.</i> , No. 66, p. 64 and plate VIII-a.
57	Photograph of a second seal in the same Museum. Findspot : Do.	Do.	[ <i>Mahārājādhirāja</i> ] Naraśimhagupta	....	Do.	Part of the left half broken off. Gives the genealogy of the king from <i>Mahārāja Śrīgupta</i> . Do. Above two horizontal lines towards the middle there is the mutilated figure of Garuḍa. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 65 and plate VIII-b.
58	Photograph of another clay seal in the same Museum. Neg. No. 367/56. Findspot : Do.	Do.	<i>Mahārājādhirāja</i> Kumāragupta. III	....	Do.	Left half broken away and lost. Gives the genealogy of <i>Mahārāja Śrīgupta</i> . In characters of the 6th century A.D. Above two horizontal lines towards the centre there is a figure of Garuḍa with his head adorned by a snake-garland and expanded plumage and the sun and the crescent on either side. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , No. 66, p. 66 and plate VIII-e.



B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1976-77—*Contd.*

46

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<p><b>BENGAL, WEST—<i>Contd.</i></b></p> <p><b>CALCUTTA DISTRICT</b></p> <p><b>—<i>Contd.</i></b></p> <p><b>CALCUTTA TAHSIL—<i>Contd.</i></b></p> <p><b>CALCUTTA—<i>Contd.</i></b></p>					
59	Photograph of a fourth seal in the same Museum. Neg. No. 365/56. Findspot : Nālandā, Bihar Sharif Tahsil, Nalanda District, Bihar	....	....	....	Sanskrit Late Brāhmī	Right side broken off. Mentions <i>Mahārāja Lavkhāṇa</i> , <i>Vittavvadē[vi]</i> and <i>Mēlyādē[vi]</i> . Do. Above a thick line, there is a mutilated figure probably of Viṣṇu riding Garuḍa. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , pp. 70-71 and plate IX-c.
60	Photograph of a fifth seal in the same Museum. Neg. No. 360/56. Findspot : Do.	....	Īśānasīmha	....	Do.	Contains a verse in Āryā metra extolling the king. Do. Above two horizontal lines is the figure of a lion with open month, seated on his hind legs. On the left side is the figure of a crescent above a large sun flower and on its right side the figure of the sun marked at the lion's neck above the tail that has curled near it. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 71 and plate IX-e; <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXI, p. 76 and plate D.

61	Photograph of a sixth seal in the same Museum. Neg. No. 368/56. Findspot : Do.	Maukhari (?)	...	....	Do.	Badly damaged and worn out. Seems to have contained the genealogy of a Maukhari King (name lost). Do. Above two horizontal lines, there is the figure of a bull in the centre, facing proper right with a male figure on either side. Other details are not clear. <i>Mem. A.S.I.</i> , No. 66, pp. 67-68; <i>Ep. Ind.</i> Vol. XXI, p. 74 and plate.
62	Photograph of seventh terracotta seal in the same Museum. Neg. No. 362/56 No. 1. Findspot : Do.	....	....	....	Sanskrit Early Nāgarī	Worn out. Records the Buddhist formula <i>Yē dharmā hētu prabhavā</i> , etc. In characters of about the 8th century A.D. Above is the figure of a <i>stūpa</i> flanked by a <i>stūpa</i> on either side.
63	No. 2. Findspot : Do.	....	....	...	Do.	Do. Above is the figure of a <i>stūpa</i> .
64	No. 3. Findspot : Do.	....	....	...	Do.	Do.
65	No. 4. Findspot ; Do.	...	....	....	Do.	Illegible. Puport not clear.
66	No. 5. Findspot : Do.	....	...	...	Do.	Begins with a salutation to the Lord (Bhagavat). Other details are not clear. In characters of about the 8th century A.D.
67	No. 6. Findspot : Do.	...	....	....	Do.	Illegible.
68	No. 7. Findspot : Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Do.
69	Photograph of four terracotta seals in the same Museum. Neg. No. 363/56. No. 1. Findspot : Do.	....	...	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Purikā-grāma-jā.</i> <i>2. napadasya.</i> In characters of about the 8th century A.D. Above is a seated male figure on whose forehead, there is a canopy of seven hoods and a tree on either side. Published in <i>Mem. A.S.I.</i> , No. 66, p. 45 and plate IV-g.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1976-77—*Contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>BENGAL, WEST—<i>Contd.</i></b> <b>CALCUTTA DISTRICT</b> <b>—<i>Contd.</i></b> <b>CALCUTTA TAHSIL—<i>Contd.</i></b> <b>CALCUTTA—<i>Contd.</i></b>					
70	Photograph of a seal in the same Museum. No. 2. Findspot : Nālandā, Bihar Sharif Tahsil, Nalandā District, Bihar.	...	....	...	Sanskrit, Early Nāgarī	Records that it is the seal of the village Suvarṇ[ō]dakṛya. Do. Above is an ornamental design with a candle in the middle. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 51 and plate V-i.
71	No. 3. Findspot : Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Legend in two lines. Illegible. Do. Above is a <i>dharma-chakra</i> on a pedestal flanked by two gazelles.
72	No. 4. Findspot : Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Legend in three lines. Do. Contains a reference to Nālandāmahāvihāra.
73	Photograph of six terracotta seals in the same Museum. Neg. No. 358/56. No. 1. Findspot : Do.	....	....	...	Do.	Seal of <i>Kumārāmāty-ādhiparāṇa</i> of Magadha-bhukti. Do. Above is the figure of a Gajalakshmi standing on a lotus and flanked by a seated male figure on either side above whom stands an elephant with his trunk raised and probably holding a lotus to offer to the goddess. Published in <i>Mem. A.S.I.</i> , No. 66, p. 51 and plate V-k.

74	No. 2. Findspot : Do.	....	...	...	Do.	Do.
75	No. 3. Findspot : Do.	....	....	...	Do.	Mentions the <i>adhikaraṇa</i> of Gayāviśaya. Do. Above is the seated figure of a goddess. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , No. 66, p. 50 and plate V-h.
76	No. 4. Findspot : Do.	....	...	....	Do.	Reads : (1) <i>Śrīmannavaka[rmmathānām]</i> . (2) <i>Traividyasya</i> . Do. Above a thick ornamented line is a corpulent male figure probably of Brahmā sitting on a lotus seat with three faces, a halo and two arms, the right hand holding a rosary and the left hand holding a sprouted vessel. Published in <i>ibid.</i> p. 55 and plate VII-a.
77	No. 5. Findspot : Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions <i>Kumārāmāty-ādhikaraṇa</i> of Nagara-bhukti. Do. Above is the figure of a Gajalakshmi standing in the centre on a lotus and with a <i>mangala-kalāṣa</i> on either side. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 52 and plate VI-b; <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXI, p. 76 and plate C facing p. 75.
78	No. 6. Findspot : Do.	...	....	....	Do.	Legend in tow lines. Reads : (1) <i>Śrī Śilāditya</i> (2) <i>Dharmādhikaraṇa</i> . Do. Published in <i>Mem.A.S.I.</i> , p. 53 and plate VI-C.

**B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1976-77—Contd.**

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<p><b>BENGAL, WEST—Contd.</b></p> <p><b>CALCUTTA DISTRICT</b> <i>Contd.</i></p> <p><b>CALCUTTA TAHSIL—Contd.</b></p> <p><b>CALCUTTA—Contd.</b></p>					
79	<p>Photograph of four terracotta seals in the same Museum. Neg. No. 356/56. No. 1. Findspot : Nālandā, Bihar Sharif Tahsil, Nalanda District, Bihar.</p>	...	...	...	Sanskrit, Early Nāgarī	<p>Mentions the community of the venerable monks (<i>Ārya-bhikṣhu-saṅgha</i>) of the great monastery (<i>mahā-vihāra</i>) of Nālandā. In characters of about the 9th century A.D. Above a line of ornament is the figure of the wheel of the law (<i>dharma-chakra</i>) on a seat flanked by two gazelle, recumbent, with heads upraised, looking towards the wheel.</p>
80	No. 2. Findspot : Do.	...	...	...	Do.	Do.
81	No. 3. Findspot : Do.	....	....	...	Do.	Do.
82	No. 4. Findspot : Do.	....	....	...	Do.	Do.

83	Photographs of seven terracotta seals, of which three do not contain any writing or figure, in the same Museum. Neg. No. 359/56. No. 1. Findspot : Do.	...	....	....	Do.	Legend in one line, probably giving the name of an <i>agrahāra</i> . Do. Above two horizontal lines are the figures of a goddess with a child on her lap and a serpent on each side. Published in <i>Mem.A.S.I.</i> , No. 66, p. 55 and plate VI-i.
84	No. 2. Findspot : Do.	....	...	...	Do.	Worn out. Legend in one line. Mentions some <i>agrahāra</i> probably called Chundavara. Do. Above a horizontal line are the figures of a goddess with a child on her left knee and a serpent and a tree on her left and the sun on her right. <i>ibid.</i>
85	No. 3. Findspot : Do.	....	...	....	Do.	Legend in one line. Reads : <i>Varāshakē</i> . Do. Above are the figures of a shady tree with a <i>linga</i> or a <i>stūpa</i> to the right. <i>Ibid.</i>
86	No. 4. Findspot : Do.	....	...	...	Do.	Do. Reads : <i>Rāja-[vai]śyāla</i> . Do. Above two horizontal lines are the figures of a large tree with a Persian Fire altar to the right and a <i>linga</i> to the left. <i>Ibid.</i>
87	Photograph of six terracotta seals in the same Museum. Neg. No. 357/56. No. 1. Findspot : Do.	....	....	...	Do.	This is the seal of the <i>mahājanas</i> of Valladihyahatta. Do. Above is the figure of a bird looking to right with a symbol above the wing. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 46 and plate IV-h.
88	No. 2. Findspot : Do.	....	...	...	Do.	Legend in one line. Reads : <i>[Vañagra] vāṭakāgrahāra traividya</i> . Do. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 56 and plate VII-b.

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>BENGAL, WEST—Contd.</b> <b>CALCUTTA DISTRICT—Contd.</b> <b>CALCUTTA TAHSIL—Contd.</b> <b>CALCUTTA—Contd.</b>					
89	No. 3. Findspot : Nālandā, Bihar Sharif Tahsil, Nalanda District Bihar.	....	...	....	Sanskrit, Early Nāgarī	*Legend in one line. Reads : [ <i>Ārya ball. sya</i> ]. Do. Above there are two horizontal lines and a punch mark of the left.
90	No. 4. Findspot : Do.	....	...	...	Do.	Do. Mentions the <i>agrahāra</i> of Vēraṇāvatāya. Do. Above is a squatting figure which is mutilated. Published in <i>Mem.A.S.I.</i> , No. 66, p. 56 and plate IV-e.
91	No. 5. Findspot : Do.	....	...	...	Do.	Legend in two lines. Reads : (1) <i>Dakṣiṇa girāu paścima skandhē</i> (2) <i>sapradhāna vishayasya</i> . Do. Above is the figure of goddess seated on a sitting lion with her right hand stretched in <i>abhaya</i> pose and left hand holding trident, one tree on each side. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 53 and plate VI-d.

92	No. 6. Findspot : Do.	...	-	...	Do.	Do. Reads : (1) <i>Rājagrihē vishayādhi-</i> (2) <i>karaṇasya</i> . Do. Above is the figure of a standing Gajalakshmi flanked by an elephant, a corpulent male figure, a flagstaff in a pot and flowers on sides. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 49 and No. S.I. 794.
93	Photographs of inscription on seals. Nos. No. 347/55. Findspot : Do.	Imperial Guptas	...	...	Do.	Badly damaged. Gives the genealogical list of the dynasty. In characters of about the 5th century A.D.
94	Neg. No. 352/55. Findspot : Do.	Maukhari	....	...	Do.	Damaged. Contains the genealogy of the dynasty. States that the king (name lost) was the son of Īśānavarmman, the grandson of Īśvaravarmman and the great-grandson of Ādityavarmman, the last one being the son of Harivarmman. In characters of the 6-7th centuries. Cf. <i>Mem. A.S.I.</i> , No. 66, p. 67-68, plate IX a.
95	Neg. No. 363/55. Findspot : Do.	Pushpabhūti	Harshavardhana	...	Do.	Only the photograph of the right half of the seal is available. In characters of the 7th century A.D. For full text and illustration, see <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXI, pp. 74 ff. and plate B.
96	Neg. No. 345/55 Findspot : Do.	Prāgjyōtisha	...	...	Do.	Damaged. Contains the genealogical list of the dynasty. In characters of about the 7th-8th centuries A.D. Cf. <i>Mem. A.S.I.</i> , No. 66, pp. 69-70, plate IX a.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1976-77—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<p><b>BENGAL, WEST—<i>Contd.</i></b></p> <p><b>CALCUTTA DISTRICT</b> —<i>Contd.</i></p> <p><b>CALCUTTA TAHSIL—<i>Contd.</i></b></p> <p><b>CALCUTTA—<i>Concl.</i></b></p>					
97	Neg. No. 361/55. Findspot : Nalandā, Bihar Sharif Tahsil, Nalanda District, Bihar.	...	Yaśovarmmadēva	...	Sanskrit, Early Nāgarī	Mentions <i>mantrin</i> Tikina, who was the Guardian of the Frontier ( <i>mārga-patī</i> ) and ruler of the North ( <i>udichipatī</i> ). His son, from Bandhumati was Mālāda, who made certain gifts to the temple of Buddha, at Nālandā. erected by king Bālāditya. Composers of this <i>praśasti</i> were Śilachandra and Karanika Svāmidatta. In characters of about the 8th century A.D. Noticed in Bhandarkar's List, Nos. 1742 and 2105; published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XX, pp. 37 ff. and plate.
98	Photograph of two terracotta seals in the same Museum. Do. 581/55. No. 1. Findspot : No.	...	...	...	Do.	Mentions the venerable <i>bhikshu-saṅgha</i> of the great monastery at Nālandā. In characters of about the 9th century A.D. Above two lines, in the centre, there is a <i>dharmachakra</i> on a pedestal flanked on either side by a gazelle.

99	No. 2. Findspot : Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Do.
100	Photograph of six seals in the same Museum. Neg. No. 383/55. No. 1. Findspot : Do.	...	....	...	...	Illegible. Contains the impress of five seals.
101	No. 2. Findspot : Do.	....	....	...	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Refers to the venerable <i>bhikshusamgha</i> of the great monastery at Nālandā. In characters of about the 9th century A.D. Above two lines, in the centre, there is a <i>dharmachakra</i> on a <i>pīṭha</i> flanked on either side by a deer.
102	No. 3. Findspot : Do.	...	...	....	Do.	Do.
103	No. 4. Findspot : Do.	....	...	....	Do.	Illegible. Above is the figure of a goddess holding a trident.
104	No. 5. Findspot : Do.	...	...	....	Do.	Mentions the venerable <i>bhikshu-saṅgha</i> of the great monastery at Nālandā. In characters of about the 9th century A.D. Above is the figure of a <i>dharmachakra</i> on a <i>pīṭha</i> flanked on either side by a deer.
105	No. 6. Findspot : Do.	....	...	....	Do.	Do.
106	Photographs showing inscriptions. Neg. No. 339/56. Findspot : Do.	...	....	...	Do.	Contains the Buddhist formula <i>Yē dharmmā hētu prabhavā</i> etc. In characters of about the 12th century.
107	Neg. No. 400/55. Findspot : Do.	....	....	....	Sanskrit (?), Nāgarī	Purport not clear. In characters of about the 13th century.

**B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS. 1976-77—Contd.**

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>BENGAL, WEST—Contd.</b> <b>CALCUTTA DISTRICT—Contd.</b> <b>CALCUTTA TAHSIL—Contd.</b> <b>CALCUTTA—Contd.</b>					
108	Photograph of a polished seal in the same Museum. Findspot : Sārnāth, Varanasi Tahsil, Varanasi District, Uttar Pradesh.	....	....	...	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Fragmentary. Reads :...[sa sāthavā]...In characters of about the second century B.C. Published in <i>A.R. ASI.</i> , 1914-15, No. XIII, p. 123 and plate No. LXVIII, No. VIII.
109	Photograph of another broken stone in the same Museum. Findspot ; Do. Acc. No. 5637.	....	....	...Māgha di. 30	Sanskrit, Brāhmī	Do. Refers to some <i>dharma</i> . In characters of about the 2nd century A.D. Published in <i>Cat. Mns. Arch. at Sarnath</i> , p. 275.
110	Photograph of the back of a detached hand of an image in the same Museum. Findspot : Do. Acc. No. 5656-57.	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Do. Purport not clear. In characters of about the third century A.D.
111	Photograph of the pedestal of a headless image in the same Museum. Findspot : Do. Acc. No. 5059.	....	...	...	Sanskrit, Brāhmī	Damaged at the end. Records that it (probably the image on the pedestal on which the present inscription is engraved) is the gift of <i>Mahārāja Skanda-va[rmmā]</i> . Do.

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112	Photograph of the base of a double image with two sockets in the same Museum. Left side. Findspot : Do. Acc. No. 4826.	...	....	...	Sanskrit (corrupt), Brāhmī	Seems to record some gift, the details of which are not clear. Do. Published in <i>A.R. A.S.I.</i> , 1907-08, p. 74, IV and plate No. XXI.
113	Do. Right side. Findspot : Do.	...	....	...	Do.	Seems to record some gift of <i>upāviskakula</i> . Do. <i>Ibid.</i>
114	Photograph of a broken stone in the same Museum. Findspot : Do. Acc. No. 4608.	...	....	...	Sanskrit, Brāhmī	Fragmentary. In characters of about the 6th century A.D.
115	Photograph of two terracotta seals in the same Museum. No. 1. Findspot : Do. Acc. No. 323-314.	...	...	...	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Right side broken off. Worn out. Records the Buddhist formula <i>Yē dharmmā hētu prabhavā</i> , etc. In characters of about the 6th-7th centuries A.D. Above is a figure of Buddha probably with an attendant on either side. There are also some figures below the writing.
116	No. 2. Findspot : Do.	...	....	...	Do.	Records the Buddhist formula <i>Yē dharmmā hētu prabhavā</i> , etc. Do. Above is the figure of a <i>stūpa</i> with two attendants, one each on either side. Cf. <i>Studies in Ancient Indian Seals</i> by K.K. Thaplyal, plate No. XXII, No. 1.
117	Photograph of three terracotta seals in the same Museum, No. 1, Findspot : Do. Acc. No. 317.	....	....	...	Do.	Damaged. Records the Buddhist formula <i>Yē dharmmā hētu prabhavā</i> , etc. Do. Above the writing are the figures of two <i>stūpas</i> .
118	No. 2. Findspot : Do. Acc. No. 318.	...	...	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Do.

**B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1976-77—Contd.**

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>BENGAL, WEST—Concl'd.</b> <b>CALCUTTA DISTRICT</b> <i>Concl'd.</i> <b>CALCUTTA TAHSIL—Concl'd.</b> <b>CALCUTTA—Concl'd.</b>					
119	No. 3. Findspot : Do. Acc. No. 315.	...	...	...	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Worn out. In characters of about the 6th-7th centuries. Above the writing are the figures of three <i>stūpas</i> .
120	Photograph of a stone slab in the same Museum. Findspot : Do.	...	...	...	Do.	Records the Buddhist formula <i>Yē dharmā hētu prabhavā</i> , etc. Do.
121	Photograph of a broken stone slab in the same Museum. Findspot : Do.	...	...	...	Do.	Fragmentary. Records the Buddhist formula <i>Yē dharmā hētu prabhavā</i> , etc. In characters of about the 9th century A.D.
122	Photograph of an image of Tārā in the same Museum. Around the aureole. Findspot : Do. Acc. No, 343 E.	...	...	...	Do.	Records the Buddhist formula <i>Ye dharmā hētu prabhavā</i> , etc. Do.

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123	Photographs of inscriptions in the same Museum. Pedestal of a broken image. Neg. No. 148/70. Findspot : Do.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Brāhmī	Records probably the gift of an image of Buddha (on which it is engraved) by <i>Śākya bhikshu</i> Vinalya*]... In characters of the 7th century A.D.
124	Broken sculpture. Neg. No. 468/72. Findspot : Do.	....	...	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Fragmentary. Contains the Buddhist formula [ <i>Yē dhar*]mmā hētu pra[bhavā*]</i> etc. in three lines. In characters of about the 12th century.
125	Around the aureole. Neg. No. 90/70. Findspot : Do.	....	...	....	Do.	Contains the Buddhist formula <i>Yē dharmmā hētu prabhavā</i> etc. Do.
126	Pedestal of an image of Viṣṇu kept in the Department of Archaeology, Government of West Bengal. Findspot : Tungisāhar. Malda District.	....	...	....	Do.	Mentions Prabhākara. In characters of about the 11th century.
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>BIHAR</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>NALANDA DISTRICT</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>RAJGIR TAHSIL</b></p>						
127	RĀJGIR HILL.—North side wall of Sōnbhaṇḍar Cave.	....	...	....	Sanskrit, Brāhmī	Worn out. Begins with the words " <i>vibhur-jjayati</i> " etc. Other details are lost. In characters of about the 4th century A.D.
128	Outer wall, right side of entrance to the same cave.	....	...	...	Do.	Do. Contains the word <i>śramaṇi</i> . In characters of about the 12th century.

## B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1976-77—Contd.

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>BIHAR—Concl'd.</b> <b>NALANDA DISTRICT</b> <b>—Concl'd.</b> <b>RAJGIR TAHSIL—Concl'd.</b> <b>RĀJGIR HILL—Concl'd.</b>					
129	Below the above	...	...	....	Telugu-Kannaḍa	Illegible. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 8th century.
130	Do.	...	....	....	....	In shell characters.
131	Do.	....	....	....	....	Do.
132	Right side of the entrance to a small cave by the east of the above mentioned Sōnbhaṇḍār Cave.	....	....	....	....	Do.
133	Left side of a small cave by the last of the big cave.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Brāhmī	Reads : <i>Rōmapaṇjanapati</i> . In characters of about the 4th century A.D.

KARNATAKA GULBARGA DISTRICT SEDAM TALUK						
134	ADKI.—Broken pillar standing in front of the Māruti temple outside the fort, first face.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	[Tribhuvanamalladēva]	Chālukya Vikrama year 50, Viśvāvasu, Phālguna śu... Thursday	Kannaḍa	Mentions at the top the names of Malliseṭṭi, Sireya Kāḷiseṭṭi and Guṇavīra-siddhāntadēva. Records the construction of a <i>basadi</i> and the installation of the deity Pāriśvadēva at Āḍaki by <i>Daṇḍanāyaka</i> Kopparasa along with a number of <i>seṭṭis</i> and the ascetic Guṇavīra-siddhānta-dēva. Also records the grant of <i>garden</i> and land for the worship and offerings, <i>ashṭavidhārṇchhana</i> , and for the occasions of <i>Jivadayāśṭami</i> , <i>Nandiśvaradashṭami</i> , <i>Samkramaṇa</i> and <i>Grahaṇa</i> for this and the Teṅkaṇa Koppa-Jinālaya at Āḍaki by Kopparasa Daṇḍanāyaka and gift of oil for maintaining perpetual lamps in both the <i>basadis</i> by the <i>samasta-nakara</i> .
135	Second face.	Kalachurya	Rāyamurāri Sōyidēva ruling from Saleya-halliyakuppe	Regnal year 5, Khara, Pushya śu. Puṇṇami, Monday = 1171 A.D. December 13	Do.	Damaged. Records the gift of income from taxes on various articles like paddy, oil, etc. to the Koppu-Jināyala of Āḍaki towards the worship and offerings on the occasions of <i>ashṭavidhārṇchhana</i> , <i>Jivadayāśṭami</i> , <i>Samkramaṇa</i> , <i>Nandiśvara-grahaṇa</i> and <i>Vitipāta</i> to the deity Chennapārśvadēva, by <i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Ēcharasa of Miṇṭa-nāḍu and <i>Mahāpradhāna daṇḍanāyaka kirya-mahāprabhus</i> , Viśṇudēvarasa, Mallidēvarasa, and Trilōchanadēvarasa along with the <i>Ayyāvale aynūru-svāmi Mūvattāru-bīḍus</i> , <i>Mummuridaṇḍas</i> and the <i>ubhayanānādēśis</i> .

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>KARNATAKA—<i>Contd.</i></b> <b>GULBARGA DISTRICT</b> <b>—<i>Contd.</i></b> <b>SEDAM TALUK—<i>Contd.</i></b> <b>ADKI—<i>Concl.</i></b>					
136	Below No. 135 above.	Yādava	Śimhaṇa	Regnal year 45, Śōbhakṛit, Āshāḍha ba. 5, Wednesday= 1243 A.D., July 8	Kannaḍa	Records the gift of oil measuring 1 <i>sauṭu</i> for a <i>gāṇa</i> towards the maintenance of a perpetual lamp for the deity Chemnapārisvadēva of the Temkana Koppu-Jinālaya at Āḍaki.
137	Third face.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Tribhuvanamalladēva		Do.	Badly damaged. Describes and gives the lineage of the ascetic Mahāvira-Siddhānta-dēva and extolls <i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Ēcha-bhūpa of Midite-nāḍu, belonging to the Ahihaya family. Also mentions Sireya Kāḷi-ṣeṭṭi and his sons. In characters of about the 12th century.

138	Another pillar in the same place first face.	Kalachurya	Rāyamurāri Sōvidēva, ruling from Modeganūrukuppa	Regnal year 6, Nandana, Vaiśākha śu. dasami, Wednesday = 1172 A.D., April 5.	Do.	Damaged. Records the grant of income from taxes on different articles like paddy, areca-nut, chillies etc., to the <i>Piriyabasadi</i> of Pārisvadēva towards the expenditure of daily worship and offerings, <i>ashṭavidhārchchana</i> and for the occasions of <i>Jivadayāshṭami</i> , <i>Nandiśvara-grahaṇa</i> and <i>saṁkrānti</i> by <i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Echārasa of Miṇṇiti-nāḍu and the <i>Mahāpradhāna daṇḍanāyakas</i> along with the <i>Ayyavaḷeaynūru</i> , <i>Murimuridaṇḍas</i> , <i>ubhayanānānādēśis</i> etc., Also records a grant of land for perpetual lamps to the two <i>basadis</i> .
139	Second face	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Do.	....	Do.	Damaged and incomplete. Extolls <i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Echārasa belonging to Ahihaya family and the <i>Ainūrbbaru</i> , probably the <i>Ayyavaḷe-ainūrbbaru</i> . In characters of about the 12th century.
140	HANDARKI.—Slab fixed into the inner wall of a shrine in the Lōkēśvara temple.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Tribhuvana malladēva (Vikramāditya VI) ruling from Jayantipura	Chālukya Vikrama year 43, Vilambi, Jyēsthā Puṇṇami, Wednesday, Lunar eclipse = 1118 A.D., June 5.	Do.	Gives the geneologies of the king starting from Taila II and of his feudatory Lōkarasa of the Ahihaya family and records that the latter granted the village Guṇḍi-Tuṇṇalige situated in Aḷalu 300 and of the ownership and fief of Teraḍūru to the deity Lōkēśvara-dēva at Handirke. Also records a grant of 500 <i>kōla-mattaru</i> of land to the same god, which was entrusted to the <i>āchārya</i> of <i>Naishṭhika Kālāmukha-maṭha</i> for the purpose of worship and offerings, feeding of ascetics, maintenance of the students who learn Kannaḍa script and the teachers who teach them, for paying the posing girls ( <i>kambada-sūḷe</i> ) etc., and mentions Aghōraśakti-paṇḍita-dēva.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1976-77—*Contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<p><b>KARNATAKA—<i>Contd.</i></b></p> <p><b>GULBARGA DISTRICT</b> <i>—Contd.</i></p> <p><b>SEDAM TALUK—<i>Contd.</i></b></p> <p><b>HANDARKI—<i>Concl.</i></b></p>					
141	Do. In continuation of the above.	Chālukya of Kālyāṇa		Chālukya Vikrama year 45, Plava, Chaitra Purnami. Monday, Lunar eclipse= 1121 A.D., April 4.	Kannaḍa	Records the grant of a house site and <i>gāṇa</i> for the <i>soḍareṇṇa</i> to the deity Prabhudēva by Heggade Chandirājayya on the orders of Sāntaladēvi.
142	Slab fixed into the left side wall, in the <i>prākāra</i> of the Lōkēśvara temple.	Do.	Tribhuvanamalladēva [Vikramāditya VI] ruling from Jayantīpura	Chālukya Vikrama year 43, Vilambi, Jyēsthā Purnami, Wednesday, Lunar eclipse = 1118 A.D., June 5.	Do.	Contains the same portions of genealogies and grant as in No. 141 above to the same temple. Published in <i>A.P. Govt. Arch. Series</i> , No. 9, Nos. 18 and 19.

143	Do. In continuation. of 142 above.	Do.	Bhūlōkamalladēva [Sōmēśvara III] ruling from Kalyāṇapura	....	Do.	Records the grant of 8 <i>mattar</i> of wet-land to god Lōkēsvaradēva by Bāchaladēvi, the queen of <i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Bijjarasa of the Ahihaya lineage. The queen is stated to have belonged to the Chōḷa family. In characters of about the 12th century. <i>Ibid.</i>
144	KODLA.—Outer wall to the proper left side of the entrance of the Īśvara temple.	...	....	Śaka 129[2], Sādhāraṇa, Āshāḍha śu. Trayōdaśi Sunday= 1370 A.D., July 7.	Do.	States that when the <i>maṇḍaparaṅga</i> fell Mallireḍḍi, son of Gaṇapiseṭṭi caused the repair to be made.
145	KURUKUNṬA.—Stone lying near a ruined temple outside the village.	Rāshṭrakūṭa	Suvarṇavarsha [Gōvinda IV]	Śaka 8[55]. Jaya.	Do.	Damaged and worn out. Mentions the Kuḷa-kunṭeya-mahājana, Muḍīleya-Bharatayya, Apputayya, Sirichandra-nāvuga and others.
146	MADANA.—Rock at the foot of a hill near the village.	....	....	...	Do.	Badly damaged and worn out. Seems to record a grant of land and gives a long account of the witnesses to the same. In late characters.
147	MĀLKHEḌ.—Slab lying in front of a ruined temple in the fort.	Kalachurya	Samkamadēva ruling from Seleyahalli	Śaka 1099, Hēmaḷambi, Mārggaśira ba. Amāvāse, Monday= 1177 A.D., December 21, Wednesday (not Monday)	Do.	Damaged. States that on the given date <i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Vira Bijjarasa of the Ahihaya family, <i>Adhikāri</i> Dharmaya, the son of Lakshmidēva, the <i>Lālakhāṇḍeyara-adhi-shīhāyaka</i> , <i>Kannaḍa-nālyākkara kaḍita-vērggaḍe</i> and <i>Hiriya-daṇāyaka</i> and <i>Karaṇa-pramukhas</i> made certain grant (details lost) to the <i>Aśēsha-mahājanas</i> of Maleyakhēḍa, the <i>anādiagrahāra</i> for the occasion of solar eclipse.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1976-77—*Contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<p><b>KARNATAKA—<i>Contd.</i></b></p> <p><b>GULBARGA DISTRICT</b> —<i>Contd.</i></p> <p><b>SEDAM TALUK—<i>Contd.</i></b></p> <p><b>MĀLKHEḌ—<i>Contd.</i></b></p>					
148	Slab lying in the backyard of a house in front of the Hanumān temple.	....	....	Śaka 1259, Īśvara, Chaitra śu. 15, Thursday = 1337 A.D., March 17. The week- day was Monday.	Kannaḍa	Records the construction of the <i>mukha-maṇḍapa</i> of the temple of god Mailāradēva by <i>Mahāpradhāna</i> Bācharsa Rāṇeya and Malnāyaka of Southern [Ma]dura. Published in <i>A.P. Archaeological Series</i> , No. 9; <i>Karnāṭaka Inscriptions</i> , Vol. IV, No. 111.
149	Right side pillar of the Hanuman Temple.	...	....	Śārṇvari, Śrāvaṇa Pañchami, Thursday	Do.	Records that Prīthviśeṭṭi and Nāgiśeṭṭi, sons of Īśvara-seṭṭi who is described as <i>Mahāmēru-Maniyādri-puravarādhīśvara</i> , constructed the temple of god Hanumantadēva and installed the deity on the given date. In characters of about the 16th-17th century. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , Vol. V, No. 125.

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150	MŌTAKAPALLI.—Pillar to the right side, at the entrance of the Balarāma temple.	....	....	...	Do.	Damaged and fragmentary. Contains the description of the boundaries of a land which seemed to have been granted. In characters of the 14th-15th century.
151	Pillar to the left side, at the entrance of the same temple.	....	....	...	Do.	Do. Contains the description of the boundaries of a land. In characters of 14th-15th century.
152	MUDHŌḶ.—Stone pillar kept in front of the Rāmaliṅgēśvara temple.	Rāshtrakūṭa	Kannaradēva [Kṛishṇa III]	....	Do.	Damaged. Records that while Gōṇayya was administering Muduvaḷal, his subordinate Gūḷigāmuṇḍa and another person (name lost) built a temple, installed the deity Mahādēva and made grant of [3] <i>mattar</i> of land, 10 <i>kalla-chaṇṇaḍḍi</i> , 10 house sites, a garden and an oil-mill ( <i>dēva-gāṇa</i> ). In characters of the 10th century A.D.
153	RAÑJŌḶ.—Slab leaning against the left-side wall at the entrance of the fort.	....	....	....	Do.	Badly damaged. Contains a <i>yantra</i> . In late characters.
154	SĒḌAM.—Pillar near the steps to the Māṇikēśvara temple.	Chāḷukya of Kalyāṇa	....	Chāḷukya Vikrama year 40, Manmatha, Śrāvana śu. Ēkādaśi, Monday= 1115 A.D., August 2.	Do.	Do. Seems to refer to some gift made towards food offerings to the deity Nārāyaṇadēva. Refers to Sēḍimba.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1976-77—*Contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<p><b>KARNATAKA—<i>Contd.</i></b></p> <p><b>GULBARGA DISTRICT</b> —<i>Concl'd.</i></p> <p><b>SEDAM TALUK—<i>Concl'd.</i></b></p> <p><b>SĒḌAM—<i>Concl'd.</i></b></p>					
155	Pillar in the <i>grāmachāvaḍi</i> near the same temple.	Yādava	Simhaṇa	Regnal year 30, Sarvadhāri Pushya śu. 10, Friday=1228 A.D., December 8	Kannaḍa	Do. Mentions the <i>aśēshamāhājanas</i> of Sēḍimba and seems to refer to a construction and to a grant of land.
	<p><b>SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT</b></p> <p><b>KARKALA TALUK</b></p>					
156	CHAṆḌE.—Slab set up in the right side of Ādinātha <i>basti</i> .	.....	Virachemṇarasavoḍēya	Śaka 1311, Vibhava, Mārgaśira śu. Paurṇami, Saturday, Lunar eclipse =1388 A.D., November 14.	Do.	Damaged. Records a gift of land situated in Kukkiṁkāḍu of Mūḍāru to Purashōttama-pāḍiva, son of Baḷḷiya of Yajus-śākhā and Ātrēyagōtra probably by the chief. The former in turn made a gift of 2 <i>gadyāṇas</i> each to the 6 <i>vokkalu</i> brāhmaṇas for the maintenance of perpetual lamp to the deity Kaḷaśanāthadēva.

157	CHĀRA.—Slabs lying in front of a ruined Jaina <i>basti</i> No 1.	Vijayanagara	Mallikārjunarāya, son of Virapratāpa Dēvarāya	[Śaka] 1374, Aṅgīrasa, Chaitra śu. 5, Thursday = 1453 A.D., March 15.	Do.	Slightly damaged. Refers to the rule of <i>Mahāpradhāna</i> Vallabhadēva-daṇḍāyaka and to Bānappa-voḍeya as ruling Bārakūru-rājya. Records the grant of land to the god Ādiparamēśvara for the <i>amṛutapaḍi</i> and other worship and offerings on various occasions (details given). The <i>chaittyālaya</i> is stated to have been built by Mādappa-seṭṭi and Hosabu-seṭṭi, sons of Kōṭiyakka and Kuṇḍayaśrēshṭhi, a resident of Chāra in Tolava-dēśa, in Śaka 1354, Pāridhāvi, Māgha, śu. 10, Friday (1433 A.D., January 30).
158	No. 2	Do.	Vira Pratāpa Rājāśekhara ruling from Vijayanagara	Śaka 1392, Vikṛita, Mārga śu. 10. Monday = 1470 A.D., December 3.	Do.	Badly damaged and worn out. Refers to <i>Mahāpradhāna</i> Singappa-daṇḍāyaka and to Dēvaṇa-daṇḍāyaka as the ruler of Ch[ē]ra-rājya. The grant portion seems to record donations made for services to the Jaina deities Pārśvanātha Ādiparamēśvara and Chandranātha-svāmi.
159	No. 3	...	....	...	...	Worn out and illegible. Contains references to a <i>daṇḍāyaka</i> , an <i>adhikāri</i> and <i>nakhara</i> . In characters of the 15th century.
160	HEBRI.—Slab set up against the left wall in the <i>prākāra</i> of the Anantanāthasvāmi temple.	Vijayanagara	Kṛishṇadēvarāya	Śaka 1428 (?), Chitrabhānu, Jēṭha 27, Wednesday. Irregular.	Do.	Irregular and corrupt language. States that when Viṭharasa-voḍeya was governing Bārakūru-rājya, holdings ( <i>dēvasva</i> ) were created for the deity Anantadēva of Hebri. A postscript at the end cites the date Yuva, Sīmha 8, Monday in the reign of Dēvarāja-Ballāla and records the details of some grants. In late characters.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	KARNATAKA—Concl'd. SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT —Concl'd. KARKALA TALUK—Concl'd. HEBRI— Concl'd.					
161	Hero-stone standing in the store-room of Hotel Prakash in the town.	Śāntara (?)	....	....	Kannaḍa	Worn out and illegible. Refers to the rule of a king (name lost) who bears the title <i>mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> . In characters of the 12th century.
162	KĀBETṬU.—Slab set up on the left side in the <i>prākāra</i> of the Gopālakṛishṇa temple.	Do.	Lōkanāthadēvarasa	Śaka 12[5], Bahudhānya, Vṛiśchika 30, Thursday =1338 A.D., November 26. The Śaka year was 1259.	Do.	Badly damaged and worn out. Seems to record a grant of holding ( <i>dēvasva</i> ) to Lakshmaṇa-bhaṭṭa, Harināraṇa-bhaṭṭa and others (names not clear) of Kāreya-haḷḷi by Gojjapa. Also mentions Siddhallamadēvi, mother of Lōkanātha-dēvarasa, <i>pradhāni</i> Ellappa-atikāri, <i>eraḍukōlabāḷi</i> and the <i>samastajana-parivāra</i> .
163	Slab set up on the right side, in front of the same temple.	[Kaḷasa-Kārkaḷa]	Pāṇḍyappavoḍeya ruling Keravase	Śaka 140[6], Krōdhi, Bhādrapada śu. 11,	Do.	Damaged and worn out. Seems to refer to a grant of a hill for the purpose of making fields and house-sites, probably by Viṭharasa, the son of Timmayya-sēnabōva of Kera-

				Thursday probably= 1484 A.D., September 2.		vase belonging to Kāśyapa-gōtra and by another individual (name lost).
164	MŪḌĀRU.—Slab set up on the left-side, in the outer <i>prākāra</i> of the Durgāparamēśvari temple.	...	....	Vijaya, Jēshtha śu. pāḍya, Sunday.	Do.	Records the grant of land in Mūḍāru for the <i>amṛutapaḍi</i> of <i>Chāviše-tīrthanakara</i> in the Nēmiśvara-basti at Kārakaḷa by Ajila to Pāṇḍi-seṭṭi on behalf of Bhairavaśa-voḍeya. In characters of about the 14th century.
165	NANDAḶIKE.—Slab set up in a field by the side of a path leading to the Mahālingēśvara temple.	Vijayanagara	Vira-Hariyappa- Voḍeya [Harihara II]	Śaka 1309, Prabhava, Āśvija ba. 3, Sunday=1387 A.D., September 1.	Do.	States that <i>Mahāpradhāna</i> Mallappavoḍeya was administering the Bārakūru-rājya on the orders of the king and that the kingdom belonging to the Dattāḷva lineage was entrusted to Sangaṇajīya. Records grants made by Sangaṇajīya to the deity Brahmēśvara of Kārakaḷa and to a brāhmaṇa, for making Puranic discourses in the month of Śrāvaṇa.
166	PARPALEGUḌḌE.—Slabs standing in the field at the base of a hill near the Jaina-basti No. 1.	Do.	Bukka I	Śaka 1287, Krōdhi, Kārttika śu. 9, Sunday= 1364 A.D., November 3.	Do.	States that <i>Mahāpradhāna</i> Malleyaḍaṇḍanāyaka was administering Bārakūru-rājya and that on his orders Nāgappa-voḍaya, the <i>nāḍu</i> and <i>nakara</i> of Kārakala and Padakala-heggaḍe and others donated a land to the west of Kuñjatambēṭṭu Lemkaṇṇaṅgalu and that the land was declared as the holding ( <i>dēvasva</i> ) of Ratnatrayadēva.
167	Do. No. 2	....	....	....	Do.	Worn out in parts. Seems to record grants made by some individuals and contains obeisance to the deity Gōpinātha. In characters of about the 15th century.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1976-77—*Contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>KERALA</b> <b>TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT</b> <b>NEYYATINKARA TALUK</b>					
168	POOVĀR.—Well near Jami Mosque, on a pillar. Acc. No. 7222. Impression from the Director of Epigraphy, Nagpur.	...	...	[Kollam] [6]17, Tai 22	Tamil	Badly damaged. In characters of the 15th century.
	<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b> <b>RAISEN DISTRICT</b> <b>GOHARGANJ TAHSIL</b>					
169	BHŌJPUR.—A loose slab lying outside the Śiva temple.	....	...	Vikrama 13[7].	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records the perpetual obeisance of some persons, like Vyasēdēvasa(śa)rmmā, Paṁ. Uha, the son of Paṁ. Dhāra, etc. Above are the figures of person seated in <i>yōgic</i> posture with a <i>paraśu</i> in his right hand and a person roled in <i>dhōti</i> and <i>uttariya</i> .

## SAGAR DISTRICT

## SAGAR TAHSIL

170	SĀGAR.—Pedestal of an image of Varāha kept in the Gaur Museum, Department of Ancient Indian History and Archaeology, University of Sagar Findspot : Éran	....	....	...	Sanskrit, Brāhmī	Mentions Mahēśvara Datta and Varāha Datta. In characters of about the 4th century A.D.
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## SEHORE DISTRICT

## BUDANI TAHSIL

171	PĀNGURĀRIA.—Shaft of a stone umbrella discovered from a ruined <i>stūpa</i> .	...	....	...	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Records that the umbrella ( <i>chhata</i> ) is the gift of <i>bhikshuṇi</i> Sagharakhitā and it was caused to be made by Pusā, Dhamarakhitā and Arahā, the <i>amītvāsini</i> s of Kōramikā. In characters of about the 2nd century B.C.
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## SHIVPURI DISTRICT

## PICHHORE TAHSIL

172	GŪḌAR.—A slab set up in a niche in the Jaina temple.	...	....	Vikrama 1223, Āshāḍha śu. 2, Wednesday= 1166 A.D., June 1.	Sanskrit, (corrupt), Nāgarī	Mentions <i>Sādhu</i> Ratna. Purport not clear.
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B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1976-77—*Contd.*

74

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>MADHYA PRADESH—<i>Contd.</i></b> <b>SEHORE DISTRICT—<i>Contd.</i></b> <b>PICHHORE TAHSIL—<i>Contd.</i></b> <b>GUDAR—<i>Concl.</i></b>					
173	Pedestal of a Jaina image in the same temple.	...	...	Vikrama 1390, Chaitra śu. 13, Monday = 1333 A.D., March 29, f.d.t. 01.	Sanskrit ( <i>corrupt</i> ) Nāgarī	Worn out at the end. Mentions Ratnakīrttidēva belonging to Mūla-saṃgha, Kuṃḍa-kuṃḍā-chāryānvaya, Balatkāra-gaṇa and Sarasvatī-gachchha, Abhayanaṃdidēva and several other persons. In the centre of the pedestal there is the <i>lāñchhana</i> viz. the figure of a monkey probably indicating that the image is of Abhinamdana-tirthaṅkara.
174	Pedestal of another image in the same temple.	...	....	Do.	Do.	Do. Mentions Ratnakīrttidēva, Abhayanaṃdi-dēva, probably identical with their namesakes figuring in No. 172 above, and several persons like Thālū, etc. Records probably the obseisance of these persons. In the centre is the <i>lāñchhana</i> viz. the figures of a jar probably indicating that the image is of Mallinātha-Tirthaṅkara.



175	Pillar in the same temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1813, (Śaka) 1678, Bhādrapada śu. 9, Friday = 1756 A.D., October 1, f.d.t. 49	Do.	Indifferently written. Purport not clear.
176	PACHARAI.—A slab built into the wall inside the Śāntinātha shrine.	Pratihāras of Madhya Pradesh	Raṇapāladēva	Vikrama 1122	Do.	Begins with a verse in praise of Śāntinātha. Refers to Bālachandra, the disciple of Subhanamdi belonging to Kumda-kumda-saṁtāna and Dēśika-gaṇa. Mentions the ruler and his forbears Harirāja and Bhīma. Gives the genealogy of a person named Mahēśvara belonging to Parapāt-ānvaya. His son was [Dē]vi and his son was Rājana, who is stated to have made the <i>kirtī</i> (or the image). Mentions at the end two <i>gōshṭhikas</i> of which one is named Jasahaḍa. Noticed in <i>Gwalior Rājya kē Abhilekh</i> , No. 45.
177	Wall in the Jaina shrine.	....	....	Vikrama 1210	Do.	Worn out slightly. Gives the genealogy of a line of pontiffs belonging to Dēśi-gaṇa from <i>Paṇḍitāchārya</i> Śrutakīrti. His disciple was <i>Paṇḍitāchārya</i> Vītachandra. His disciple was <i>Āchārya</i> Subhanamdi and his disciple was Līlachandra-sūri. <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 73.
178	Pedestals of Jaina stone images in the same place. No. 1.	....	...	Do.	Do.	Damaged slightly. Records the perpetual obeisance of <i>Sādhu</i> Nidhāna, the son of <i>Sādhu</i> Gaṁgā; <i>Sādhu</i> Lashamaṇa, the son of <i>Sādhu</i> Kākala, Dēlū, the son of <i>Sādhu</i> Asala and another person (name lost), the son of <i>Sādhu</i> Ghuṇa belonging to Gōlārātak-ānvaya.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1976-77—*Contd.*

76

No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>MADHYA PRADESH—<i>Concl.</i></b> <b>SHIVPURI DISTRICT—<i>Concl.</i></b> <b>PICHHORE TAHSIL—<i>Concl.</i></b> <b>PACHARAI—<i>Concl.</i></b>					
179	No. 2.	...	....	Vikrama 1210	Sanskrit (corrupt) Nāgarī	Records the perpetual obeisance of Sā[dkī ?] the son of Pālhū, and <i>Sādhu</i> Mahipatti, the son of <i>Sādhu</i> Sāḍula.
180	No. 3.	...	...	Vikrama 1213	Do.	Damaged slightly. Purport is not clear. Begins with a verse in praise of Vṛishadhvaḥ (probably Rishabhanātha). Mentions <i>Paṇḍita</i> Vavaṇa belonging to Gōllārāt-ānvaya and his son [Ri]ja and the latter's son Suhajū. Mentions also Kūlhē, the son of Jīṇē Nārāyaṇa, the son of Ādī belonging to the Paurapāt-ānvaya. Noticed in <i>Gwālior Rājya Kē Abhilēkh</i> , No. 77.
181	No. 4.	....	...	Vikrama 1222	Do.	Mentions Kūl[ha], probably the son of Sā. Tikara. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , No. 84.
182	No. 5.	....	....	Vikrama 1231	Do.	Mentions <i>Sādhu</i> Dāi and <i>Rāvata</i> Jai. <i>Ibid.</i>

183	Slab set up in the quadrangle of the temple complex.	Yajvapāla	Gōpāladēva	Vikrama 1345, Vaisākha ba. 2, Saturday= 1289 A.D., April 9.	Do.	Refers to the administration of <i>Mahāpradhāna Rā</i> Hamsarāja. Records the death of Vālha, the son of Kachchharāṇeju. and probably the performance of <i>Satī</i> by Sulathi the daughter of <i>Paḍihāra</i> Salabhanē and [Hā]ju the daughter of <i>Rā</i> Anaisiha. It was engraved by <i>Sutradhāra</i> Mitanka. Ibid., No. 157.
184	Do. Below No. 182 above	....	....	Vikrama 1881	Do.	Records that the gift is for the welfare of the world.
	SHIVPURI TAHSIL					
185	SHIVPURI.—Pedestal of a headless image in the State Archaeological Museum. Findspot : Not known.	....	....	Vikrama 1206 Āshāḍha ba. 9, Wednesday= 1149 A.D., June 1, f.d.t. .07.	Do.	Damaged in the beginning. Refers to <i>Sādhu</i> Tapaṣa, the son of <i>Sādhu</i> Guṇachandra belonging to Śū Mallavakachuk-ānvaya. Gives the genealogy of Gāga and Dhammadēva. Records that the images of Sānti (Śāntinātha) Kumtha (Kunthunātha) and Aranātha were caused to be installed by them for obtaining special merit and cessation of all kinds of activities.
186	A pillar in the same Museum. Findspot : Shivpuri. Museum No. 91.	...	...	Vikrama 1507, Śaka 1[37]2, Māgha ba. 9, Monday= 1451 A.D., January 25.	Do.	Indifferently written. Refers to some Jaina pontiffs belonging to Kāshṭha-saṁgha and Māthūr-ānvaya. Purport not clear.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1976-77—Contd.

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<p><b>MAHARASHTRA</b></p> <p><b>KOLABA DISTRICT</b></p> <p><b>MAHAR TALUK</b></p>					
187	<p><b>RAIGARH</b> :—The southern Wall of the main doorway of the Jagadeshwar temple. Impression received from the Superintending Epigraphist, Arabic and Persian Inscriptions, Nagpur. Accession No. 7371.</p>	Marāṭhas	<i>C'hatrapati Shivāji</i>	Śaka 1596, ( <i>Shan-naya</i> <i>bāna-bhūmi</i> ), Śu 15 (?)	Sanskrit Nāgarī	Gives the description of Rāyagiri (modern Raigarh) which is adorned with beautiful gardens, wells along the roadside and which contained very tall buildings. Records the construction of a Jagadīśvara-prāsāda for the delight of the world by Hirāji.
188	<p>The <i>chaukhat</i> (door-jamb) of the main door-way of the same temple. Do. Accession No. 7370.</p>	....	...	...	Marāṭhī, Nāgarī	Records the gift ( <i>sēva</i> ) of <i>Chēṭha</i> ( <i>Śrēṣṭha</i> ) Hirōji, probably identical with his namesake figuring in No. 187 above. In characters of about the 17th century.
189	<p>Loose slab kept in the office of the Foreman, Archaeological Survey of India. Findspot : <i>Raigarh fort</i>. Do. Accession No. 7369.</p>	....	...	[Vikrama] 176.	Nāgarī	Badly damaged. Purport not clear.

PONDICHERRY

190	BĀHŪR.—Mūlēsvara temple, west and South bases.	Chōla	Kulōttuṅga II	Regnal year 8	Tamil	Commences with the <i>praśasti Pūmēniyaḷar</i> and records the gift of four cows for a <i>sandhi</i> lamp to the deity Mūlasthānamuḍaiyār of Vāhūr <i>alias</i> Aḷagiyaśōḷach-chaturvēdimaṅgalam in Vāhūr-nāḍu in Rājarāja-vaḷanāḍu by Tiruvaraṅgam, the wife of Veḷḷāḷaṅ Peruveṇbuḍaiyān Tāḷi. The gift was entrusted to the Śivabrāhmanas of the temple who undertook to maintain the endowment.
191	West wall in the same place.	Do.	Rājendra I	Regnal year 6 Day 13.	Do.	Begins with the <i>praśasti Tirumaṇṇi-vaḷara</i> etc. States that the assembly ( <i>Peruṅguṟi</i> ) of Vāhūr <i>alias</i> Aḷagiyaśōḷach-chaturvēdimaṅgalam met at the Aḷagiyaśōḷan-ambalam of the same village on the night of Friday, the first day of the bright fortnight of the month Dhanus combined with the Pūraṭṭādi-nakshatra in the 16th regnal year (1027 A. D. December 1) with Kappūrar Uḍaiyār Nilāṅ Veṅgaḍaṅ of Tīruvaḷudūr-nāḍu in Uyyakkoṇḍārvaḷanāḍu and decided that the tank committee ( <i>Ēri-vāriyam</i> ) may collect the tax called <i>ēri-āyam</i> in the form of paddy every year and in every season from the cultivating tenants belonging to the villages outside. Also states that the tenants of this village and those settled in this village aged between ten and eighty excluding the untouchable shall each desilt from the tank from a pit measuring $2 \times 2 \times 1$ <i>kōl</i> of four spans. It was attested by Uttamappiriyān.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1976-77—*Contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>PONDICHERRY—<i>Contd.</i></b> <b>BĀHŪR— <i>Concl'd.</i></b>					
192	West wall in the same place.	...	....	...	Tamil	Fragmentary. Refers to a gift of <i>sandhi-viḷakku</i> by a Vēḷāṇ of Muṇaippāḍi. In characters of the 13th century.
193	Do. South wall	Rāshtrakūṭa	Kaṇṇaradēva	Regnal year 22	Do.	This piece consists of a first few letters of lines 1-13, the rest of the text being already published in <i>S.I.I.</i> Vol. VII, No. 802, Records the grant of land as <i>bhaṭṭa-vṛitti</i> for the <i>bhaṭṭas</i> engaged in expounding ( <i>Śāstras</i> ). The land in Oṭṭāṅkollai in Śombiḷipākkam, the southern hamlet is stated to have been purchased by the donor Dīnaṇ Murugaṇ, a merchant of Ādhirājamāṅgalyapuram and entrusted to the <i>mahā-sabhai</i> of Vāhūr as a tax-free endowment for the purpose.
194	Slabs lying in the compound. Slab No. 1.				Do.	Incomplete. Seems to record some construction by the Paṇmāhēśvara-āḍiyāṇ Tirunilakaṇḍan. In characters of the 9th century.

195	No. 2.	Chōja	[Rājendra I]	....	Do.	Do. Incomplete. Commences with the <i>praṣasti Tirumāṇṇivālara</i>
196	No. 3.	Do.	[Rājē]ndra	Regnal year 5	Do.	Fragmentary. Mentions Vāhūr <i>alias</i> Aḷagiyaśōḷa-chaturvēdimaṅgalam and refers to a deity (name lost). In characters of the 11th century.
197	No. 4.	...	...	...	Do.	Do. Refers to the annual committee and the tank committee. Do.
198	TRIBHUVANI.—Totādrinātha temple, ruined <i>maṇḍapa</i> , south base, tiers.	Chōja	Rājendra Chōja (Kulōttuṅga I)	Regnal year 3, Dhanus śu. 9, Aśvati, Friday=1072 A.D., December 21.	Do.	Records the royal order <i>tirumugam</i> to the <i>sabhai</i> of Tribhuvanamādēvich-chaturvēdimaṅgalam issued through the <i>adhikārigaḷ</i> Uttamaśōḷa-Vāluvarāyar and at the instance of the orders received from Villavarāyar and Vayirāgarachchōḷar, assigning lands to provide for various items of expenditure for the deities of the village such as Tirukkuṇḍāṅkuḷi-uḍaiyār, Śrī-Pirāntakamākāḷam-uḍaiyār, Kōḷumaḡai-Isvaram-uḍaiyār, Brahma-Isvaram-uḍaiyār, Tirunārāyaṇa-viṇṇagar-ālvār, Śrī-Pirāntālvār, Rājendraśōḷa-viṇṇagar-ālvār, Tiruvāypāḍi-ālvār, Durgaiyār, Tuvārāpati-ālvār, Gaṇapatiyār, Tribhuvananāyakar, Mēlai Śrī Virundāvanatt-ālvār, Madhurāntaka-Isvaramuḍaiyār etc.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>PONDICHERRY—<i>Concl'd.</i></b> <b>TRIBHUVANI—<i>Concl'd.</i></b>					
199	Tōtādrinātha temple, ruined <i>maṇḍapa</i> , south base, tiers.	Chōla	Rājendra Chōla (Kulōttuṅga I)	Regnal year 5	Tamil	Incomplete. Records an arrangement ( <i>vyavastai</i> ) made by the <i>sabhai</i> of Tribhuvanamādēvichchaturvēdi-maṅgalaṁ a <i>brahmadēya</i> in Viḷupparaiya-nāḍu in Rājendra-śōla-vaḷanāḍu, according to which the <i>sabhai</i> undertook to collect the taxes on the lands at Pūmbāḍi <i>alias</i> Ālappiranda-śōlanallūr <i>alias</i> Rājādhirājanallūr, the <i>kāṇi</i> villages of <i>Sēnāpatigaḷ</i> Rājendraśōla-Māvali-Vāṇādhirāyar at a reduced rate on the basis of the reclassification under the twelfth class. Further states that the lands were lying fallow for the past fifteen years and that under the earlier classification and assessment made 30 years ago not much was left for paying taxes.
200	Do.	Do.	[Rājendraśōla I]	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Contains a portion of the <i>praśasti</i> commencing with <i>Tirumanniṇṇaḷara</i> etc.
201	Do.	Do.	[Rājendra-chōla I]	....	Do.	Do. Contains a portion of the same <i>praśasti</i> as in No. 200 above.



202	Do.	Do.	[Rājādhirāja I]	....	Do.	In two fragments. Records a portion of the <i>praśasti</i> commencing with <i>Tiṅgaḷēr-taru</i> etc.
203	Do. Loose slabs	Do.	[Vik]ramaśōḷa	Regnal year 3	Do.	Mentions Tribhuvanamādēvichchērī and refers to an individual named Tirunilakaṇḍan.
204	Do.	...	....	...	Do.	In eight fragments. One of the fragments mentions Viranārāyaṇa-viṇṇagaram; another refers to a grant of lands as <i>Jivitam</i> and yet another fragment refers to a <i>sabhai</i> and its meeting and so on.
<p style="text-align: center;">TAMIL NADU</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">KANCHIPURAM TALUK</p>						
205	KĀŅCHĪPURAM.—Varada-rājasvāmi temple, Kṛishṇa shrine, wall, left of entrance.	...	Tribhuvanachakravartī Kōṇērīmmaikoṇḍaṇ	...	Tamil	Damaged. Seems to record the grant of land by the king to the temple of Aruḷālanāthaṇ at Kāñchipuram for some services (lost). In characters of the 14th century.
206	Kalyāṇa-maṇḍapa, near the tank called Anantasaras, central bay, steps on the south.	Vijayanagara	Kampaṇauḍaiyār	Vīrōdhikṛit, Māgha ba. 14, Śrāvaṇa, Wednesday= 1372 A.D., February 4.	Do.	Portions lost. Records the royal grant of the village Āriyappakkachchambōḍai in Ūṟṟukkāṭṭuk-kōṭṭam in the presence of the deity, along with the income from taxes like <i>tiruppuḍiyadu</i> , <i>eḍuttalaṇu</i> and <i>viruttuppaḍi</i> as <i>sarvamānya maḍappuṇam</i> to Brahma-tantra-sva-tantra ...ja-jīyar at Kāñchipuram.
207	Do.	Do.	Do.	Śaka [1*]291, Saumya, Purattādi....	Do.	Portions lost. Records an order of the king granting 5 <i>vēli</i> of lands in Puliyambākkam in the western division of Ūṟṟukkāṭṭuk-kōṭṭam to god Hastigirinātha as <i>sarvamānya</i> .

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1976-77—*Contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
208	<p><b>TAMIL NADU—<i>Contd.</i></b></p> <p><b>CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT</b> —<i>Concl.</i></p> <p><b>KANCHIPURAM TAHSIL—<i>Concl.</i></b></p> <p><b>KĀṆCHĪPURAM—<i>Concl.</i></b></p> <p>Kalyāṇa-maṇḍapa, near the tank called Anantasaras, central bay, steps on the south.</p>	....	....	...	Tamil	Portions lost. Purports to be an order of the deity (name lost) while seated under a specially erected pavilion issued to the officials of the temple (name lost) including Kachchiarāya-Brahmārāyaṇ, Malaiyālar <i>variylār</i> , mayk-kāpp[ālar] and others. Details of the order lost. Mentions the <i>tirumandira-ōlai</i> Aru-lāḷappiriyaṇ as the signatory. In characters of the 14th century.
209	<p><b>MADHURANTAKAM TALUK</b></p> <p>ORATTI.—Broken slab lying in front of the Śiva temple.</p>	Pallava	Dantivarman	Regnal year 14	Do.	Records the construction of a sluice by Nakkaṇ, son of...ndar residing at Āṅṅūr in Neḍuṅgal-nāḍu in Idūr-kōṭṭam. Refers to Kūvaṇa-tachchaṇ, and Cheyantaṇ in a post-script. In characters of the 9th century.

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210	Slab in front of the Śiva temple, front side.	Rāshtrakūṭa	Kaṇṇaradēva	Regnal year 24	Do.	Records a grant of land as <i>archchanā-po(bhō)-gam</i> made to the deity Mādēva of Uṇatti for worship and food-offerings by Kāñchayan, the <i>kajana-adhikāri</i> .
211	Do.	....	...	...	Kannaḍa	Records an offering of his own head to god Machēśvaradēva by an individual (name not clear) who seems to be related to Kāñchaya, the treasury officer. see No. 210 above. In characters of the 10th century A.D.
212	Do. Backside.	...	—	...	Tamil and Grantha	This is a Tamil version of No. 211 above. Do.
<p style="text-align: center;">COIMBATORE DISTRICT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">BHAVANI TALUK</p>						
213	SEMBATTI.—Stone slab in Vettuvan-tōṭṭam.	Chōla	Rājendra (Kulōttuṅga 1)	Regnal year 4	Do.	Records the conferment of the status of Egi-virapaṭṭiṇam on Vikramapalavapuram, a <i>nagaram</i> in Saiyamuṇināḍālvārṇāḍu bestowed on the Vaḷaṇjigas by several members of the group called Nir-perun-niravi, some of whom are described to have killed some persons (specified).
<p style="text-align: center;">COIMBATORE TALUK</p>						
214	ŚUNḌAKKĀYMUṬṬŪR.—Rock in a place called Pachchappalli, 5 km from the village.	Do.	Rājakēsari	...	Tamil, Vaṭṭe-luttu	Contains the name Rājakēsaripperuvaḷi and a verse eulogising the Chōla king Kaṇḍaṇ. In characters of about the 9th century.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1976-77—Contd.

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>TAMIL NADU—Contd.</b> <b>COIMBATORE DISTRICT</b> <b>—Concl'd.</b>  <b>ERODE TALUK</b>					
215	ERODE.—Loose stone kept in Kalaimagal Kalvi Nilayam.	...	....	...	Tamil	Damaged and incomplete. Contains the carvings of <i>Śūla</i> with a parasol above and auspicious objects like Moon, flywhisk, lamps etc. and weapons and implements of artisans. Seems to refer to the setting up of a refugee centre ( <i>aḍaikkalam</i> ) under the auspices of the corporate body called <i>Tiṣaiyāyirattaiññūṟṟuva Nānādēsi</i> , and refers to a <i>Vellāla</i> of Nittavinōda [puram] in Kīḷaṅganāḍu. In characters of the 11th century.
216	Do. Findspot. Arachchalūr, Erode Taluk.	[Pāṇḍya]	...	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Written from bottom upwards. Refers to the gift of [Pal] lavarāyaṅ, In characters of the 13th century.
217	PAḶAMANGALAM.—Hero-stone near Nāda-kāḍu.	....	...	....	Do.	Records the death of Chokkan of Kāḍulam after killing his enemies in a fight that ensued at Maṅgalam and the inscription is called <i>kaṟpori</i> . In characters of about the 11th century.

KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT						
VILAVANCODE TALUK						
218	THEŅGAPATTANAM.—Stone in the well in the Jami Mosque. Impression from the Director of Epigraphy, Nagpur. Acc. No. 7233.	....	....	Kollam .17, Āḍi [27]	Do.	Fragmentary. Seems to record the death of Māsimōṣi [Mekamettō (Muhammad). In late characters.
NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT						
WALAJAPET TALUK						
219	WALAJAPET.—Jami Mosque, Stone paved on the floor of verandah to the south side. Do. (Acc. No.7316).	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary and Damaged. Mentions Kai-kkōḷar. In late characters.
RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT						
PARAMAKUDI TALUK						
220	KIḷ-NETṬŪR.—Alaṅkāra-Perumāḷ temple, mahāmaṇḍapa, north wall.	Pāṇḍya	Māḡavarmaṇ Sundara-pāṇḍya II	Regnal year 2, 368th day.	Do.	Commences with the <i>praśasti</i> of the king, <i>Pūmalar-tiruvum</i> . Records grant of land in Kaḍambaṅguḍi in Maṅgala-nāḍu from the second regnal year after purchase from To-ṇḍaimāṇār Māḷavarāyar to provide for the various services, to the deity Cheṇḍalaṅkārar whose image was probably set up by a native of Kiḷ-Netṭūr <i>alias</i> [Kī]ttiviśālaya [nallūr] in Cheṅguḍi-nāḍu along with income from taxes amounting to 4 <i>achchu</i> per annum. Araiyaṇ Āḷuḍaiyāṇ <i>alias</i> Tennavaṇ Viḷupparaiyaṇ, Araiyaṇ Aḷagaṇ <i>alias</i> Śivattarāyaṇ and Araiyaṇ Viradamuḍittāṇ <i>alias</i> Pallavarāyaṇ of Chakkara [Pāṇinallūr] in Chevvirukkai-nāḍu figure as signatories.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>TAMIL NADU—Contd.</b> <b>RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT—Concl'd.</b> <b>PARAMAKUDI TALUK—Concl'd.</b> <b>KIL-NETTŪR—Concl'd.</b>					
221	Two stones, one in the <i>ardhamandapa</i> , doorjamb facing north and another from the lintel.  <b>SALEM DISTRICT</b> <b>NAMAKKAL TALUK</b>	Pāṇḍya	Jaṭavarman Kulaśekhara	....	Tamil	Incomplete. Commences with the <i>praśasti</i> , <i>Pūviṇ kiḷatti</i> and abruptly stops after mentioning the king. In characters of the 12th century.
222	<b>NĀMAKKAL.</b> —Narasimhasvāmi temple, wall of the underground room near <i>garbhagriha</i>	....	....	....	Do.	Built in. Ends of lines only available. Seems to record the creation of an endowment by Āṇḍān. Do.
223	Do.	...	....	....	Do.	Records a grant of land to the deity Emberumāṇ Śiṅgapperumāḷ of Tiruvāraikkal as <i>tiruvīḍaiyāṭṭam</i> , made tax free by the <i>sabhai</i> , by Śentāmaraiḱkaṇṇaṇ Śiṅgapperumāḷ. Do.

SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT						
CHIDAMBARAM TALUK						
224	CHIDAMBARAM.—Step well in the court-yard on the east side wall in Nawāb Masjid. Impression from the Director of Epigraphy, Nagpur. Acc. No. 7329.	...	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary and Damaged. Mentions Mā-hēsurar and the month Mēsha. Do.
225	Step well in Lalkhan Mosque, on the left side wall. Do. Acc. No. 7330.	....	...	Regnal year 15, Makara 2	Do.	Fragmentary. Mentions [Vik]kiramaśoḷa Ira-ṇḍāyiravaṇ and Tiruchchiṅṅbalakkōṇ of Tirukkaḷippālai as recipients. Details lost. Do.
GINGEE TALUK						
226	GINGEE.—Veṅkataramaṇasvāmi temple in the fort, <i>maṇḍapa</i> north base.	Vijayanagara	Śrīraṅga	Śaka 1495 Śrīmukha Tulā ba. 10 Pūram, Tuesday= 1573 A.D., October 20.	Do.	Records the grant of the village Tarukkanpaṭṭu by the <i>śihānattār</i> of Veṅkaṭarāya temple at Śeṇji in Śettuppattu in Śiṅga[pura]vaḷanāḍu in Pālkuṇṇak-kōttam in Jayaṅḍachōla-māṇḍalam to Kāliṅgarāyapiḷḷai Kishṭaṇappar Vaḍuganāthar, for the floating festival to god Malaikuniyaṇṇa-perumāl and for festival ending on the day of Tiruvādirai in the month of Chittirai for eight days and for several services when god was seated in the <i>maṇḍapa</i> of Timmappayyan at the entrance of the <i>gōpura</i> in the fort. The festival on the day of Punarpūśam in the month of Māśi as the <i>ubhayam</i> of Rāyasam Tirumal-aiyaṅgār to god Veṅkaṭtarāyar at Śeṇji is also referred to.

**B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1976-77—Contd.**

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<p align="center"><b>TAMIL NADU—Contd.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT</b></p> <p align="center"><b>—Concl'd.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>GINGEE TALUK—Concl'd.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>GINGEE—Concl'd.</b></p>					
227	Śiva temple, <i>maṇḍapa</i> , south base.	Vijayanagara	Kṛishṇarāya-mahārāya	... <i>Tiruvōṇam</i> ,...	Tamil	Fragmentary. Details lost.
228	Do.	Do.	[Narasā]-nāyaka	...	Do.	Do.
229	Do.	...	...	...	Do.	Do. Mentions <i>Kōmutṭi Mūta Chettiyār</i> . In late characters.
230	Site Museum in the Fort, Slab	....	...	...	Telugu	Records the excavation of a tank called <i>Kṛishṇasamudra</i> , consecration of the deity <i>Paṇḍraṅgi Viṭhaleśvara</i> and the arrangements made for the ablution of the deities in the temples of <i>Venkāteśvara</i> and others at <i>Cherṇji-paṭṇa</i> . In characters of the 16th century A.D.



231	Another slab in the same place	...	....	1528, Parā- bhava, Āśvija śu. 2.	Do.	Incomplete. Refers to a grant made by Nāg- amanāyaḍu, son of Tiṭṭamanāyaḍu for the merit of Kṛishṇappa-nāyanayya-vāru, son of Koṇḍamanāyān-ayyavāru and grandson of Bayyappa-nāyani Kṛishṇappanāyani-ayya- vāru. Mentions the Chemji fort.
232	Slab at the entrance of the Vellore gate, in the fort.	....	....	....	Do.	Records the grant of a tank measuring 24 feet and 100 <i>guṇṭas</i> of land near Ḍājiyāmbālli as <i>sarvamānya</i> to the temple of Kāśi Viśvanātha.
THANJAVUR DISTRICT						
NANNILAM TALUK						
233	KARUVĒLĪ.—Sarguṇēśvara puram, Sarguṇēśvara temple, Sarvāṅgasundariammān shrine, north wall.	....	...	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Mentions Tiruppaṅgūr. In chara- cters of about the 12th century.
234	Do.	....	...	....	Do.	This fragment contains a part of the inscription giving the boundaries of a piece of land. Do.
235	Do.	[Nāyakas of Thanjāvūr]	....	....	Do.	Do. Mentions Chevvappa-nāyaka. Do.
236	Do. Slab lying in the compound of Shri V. S. Arunachalam	....	...	Sarvajit, Tai 5	Do.	Damaged. Records the grant of grove at two places in Vaḍamuṭṭam. Refers the place Tirunallam. In late characters.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1976-77—*Contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>TAMIL NADU—<i>Contd.</i></b> <b>TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT</b> <b>AMBASAMUDRAM TALUK</b>					
237	<b>MANNĀRKŌVIL.</b> —Stones built into the lintel of the <i>utsava-maṇḍapa</i> in the Gōpāla-svāmi temple	Pāṇḍya	....	....	Tamil	Fragmentary. Records the exemption of land by the king from several taxes, <i>kaḍamai</i> , <i>antarāyam</i> etc. endowed for feeding ten reciters of sacred hymns in the presence of the deity during the festival in the month of Māṣi by Śeṇbaganambi <i>alias</i> Hanumadāṣaṇ of Vaṅgippuṇam. Araiyaṇ Māṇaviraṇ <i>alias</i> Mādhavarāyaṇ of Mēlaik-Kōḍumaḷūr <i>alias</i> Uttamapāṇḍyanallūr in Vaḍatalaich-chembu-nāḍu figures as a signatory. In characters of about the 14th century.
	<b>NANGUNERI TALUK</b>					
238	<b>SHENBAGARĀMANALLŪR.</b> —Jaḡannāthaperumāḷ temple, south wall, <i>mahāmaṇḍapa</i>	Ruler of Vēṇāḍu	Vīra Mārttāṇḍavarman. Chīḡaivāy-Mūttavar	Kollam 703, Purattadi 11	Do.	Records the approval of the deity Jaḡannātha perumāḷ from his seat on Irāmavarmaṇkaṭṭil, under the canopy of Śeṇbagarāmaṇ in the palace (i.e., temple) at Śeṇbagaramanallūr, east of Śivaramaṅgai in Vāṇa-nāḍu, for the order of the king regarding the assignment

						of shares of food-offerings to <i>Āriyaṇ</i> Ulagu- ḍaiyaperumāḷ Iṛāmachandradēvan in respect of his duties as <i>Śrī-bhaṇḍārak-kaṇakku</i> and <i>Āriyatturam</i> at the middle entrance. Noticed in <i>Administration Report</i> 1973-74, Archaeo- logy Department, Government of Kerala.
239	East wall, right of entrance	Do.	Śaṅkaranārāyaṇa Veṅṇumankonḍa Bhū- talavira Śrī-Vira- Rāmavarman	Kollam 720, Māṣi 4, ba 3, Uttiram Friday= 1545 A.D., January 30.	Do.	Records the royal grant of land in Śivarama- ṅgai a <i>brahmadēśam</i> in Vāṇa-nāḍu as <i>tiruvi- ḍaiyāṭṭam</i> for the service called <i>Seṇbagarāmaṇ sandhi</i> on the day of Aśvati, the natal star of the king in the month of Āvaṇi, and other related food offerings to the deity Emberumāṇ of Seṇbagarāmaṇṇagar.
240	Same place.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Engraved below No. 239 above. Records the approval of the deity while in the company of His consorts, for the order of the king regard- ing the appointment of Tirukkurugūrnambi, one of the <i>Sāttāda Śrī-vaishṇavas</i> as <i>samaya- kkaṇakku</i> in the temple along with the pri- vileges attached to it.
241	Left of entrance	Do.	....	...	Do.	Badly damaged, purport not clear. In chara- cters of the 16th century.
242	Rāmaḷiṅgasvāmi temple, Naṭa- rājashrine, slab in front.	....	....	[Kollam] 1090, Ānanda, Tai 8, Uttirattādi	Do.	Records the renovation and the <i>kumbhābhishēka</i> of the two temples at Seṇbagarāmanallūr by the <i>mahājaṇas</i> and Tiruppaṇi Ūḷiyaṇ on the date cited.

## B--INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1976-77—Contd.

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
<p><b>TAMIL NADU—Contd.</b></p> <p><b>TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT</b></p> <p><b>TIRUNELVELI TALUK</b></p>						
243	PĀLĀMAḌAI <i>alias</i> NĪLAK-ANṬHASAMUDRAM.—Śiva- kkōṇḍiśvara (Maṅgalāṅkur- ēśvara) temple, door-jamb of the <i>mahāmaṇḍapa</i> , left of entrance.	....	...	[Kollam 788, Aṟpaṣi 14.	Tamil	Records the <i>Piṟiyāviḍai</i> (farewell ?) of Āriyaṅ Tirunelvēlpperumāḷ, son of Kulaśēkharadēvar Chitsabhāṇādar of Pālāmaḍai.
244	Right of entrance	....	...	....	Do.	Records the <i>Piṟiyāviḍai</i> (farewell ?) of Dharum- arāyaṅ, son of Āriyaṅ Tirumalaipillai, in characters of the 16th century.
245	UDAYANERI,—Śrinivāsaperumāḷ temple, north wall, first tier.	Pāṇḍya	...	....	Do.	Refers to setting up of a bar for serving water, to the digging of a well on the highway from Maṇṇapaḍaiviḍu to Madurai across the village and to a gift of lands at Mēl Eṟidu- kuḍi, a hamlet of Mukkōkkilāṇaḍi-chaturvēdi- maṅgalam as <i>tanṇirpandal-puṟam</i> for the maintenance of the brāhmaṇas who run the bar, by Ilayālvāṅ Kāliṅgarāyar of Neṭṭūr. In characters of the 13th century.

246	Second tier	Do.	Kōpēriṇmaikoṇḍāṇ	....	Do.	Records the grant of exemption from tax on the lands granted as <i>taṇṇīrp-pandal-puṇam</i> mentioned in No. 245 above and also on some other lands from the month of Āvaṇi in the 28th regnal year. Do.
247	Central shrine, east wall.	...	..	Śaka 1447, Kollam 700, Vaikāṣi 29 śu. 3, Puṇarpūṣam Thursday= 1525 A.D., May 25	Do.	Records the gift of land in Udayanēri to several deities including [Chenbagarāma-viṇṇagara emberumāṇ] in the village Chenbagarāmachaturvēdimāṅalam by Sōmanāthadēvar Tiruchchiṅṅambalamuḍaiyāṇ of Tiru[ve]l[ā]-rai].
248	East wall, second tier	Pāṇḍya	Jaṭavarmaṇ Kulaśēkhara	....	Do.	Incomplete. Commences with the <i>praśasti Pūṭala-maḍandai</i> etc. of the king. Contains some direction given by the king to the <i>sabhaiyār</i> of Ulaguḍaiya Mukkōkkiṇaḍi-chaturvēdimāṅalam regarding <i>dēvadāna</i> lands of Tirunelvēliuḍaiya nāyiṇār while he was seated on the throne called Muṇaiyaḍaraiyaṇ in Maṇṇaiyarāyaṇ-kōṭṭai of Iruñchōṇḍu. In characters of the 12th century A.D.
249	Central shrine, south wall, tier.	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	Do. Connected with No. 248 above. Records the gift of several villages including Kaṇkuḍi <i>alias</i> Chuttamallinallūr in Kī[ka]ḷa-kkūṇṇam and Attichintāmaṇinallūr in Kī[ḷ]-Vembai-nāḍu to 250 brāhmaṇas well-versed in <i>Vēdas</i> and <i>Śāstras</i> in Ulaguḍai Mukkōkkiṇaḍi-chaturvēdimāṅalam. Refers to the <i>dēvadāna</i> lands of the deities Śrī Kulaśēkhara-viṇṇagar emberumāṇ in Māṇābaranaṇṇappāḍi in Mēlēṇṇuḍi and Tiruvālavāyūḍaiyār at Padarūr, which were excluded. Do.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>TAMIL NADU—Concl'd.</b> <b>TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT</b> <b>—Concl'd.</b> <b>TIRUCHCHENDUR TALUK</b>					
250	KĀYALPATṬINAM.—Masjid-ul-Barkatain, slab fixed to the right and left sides of the southern door. Impressions through the Director of Epigraphy, Nagpur. Acc. Nos. 7344 and 7345.	Pāṇḍya	Kulaśekhara	Regnal year 13+1+1	Tamil	Badly damaged. Records the undertaking given in respect of two perpetual lamps by some individuals including Uyyavandāṇ Tiruvaṇantaṇ. Mentions Pālaikkūru in Alarṇu-nāḍu. Refers to Ādittaṇ Sūriyaṇ <i>alias</i> Padiṇṇbhūmi-tiśaiyā.....as the writer of the inscription. In characters of about the 14th century.
251	Karpuḍiyāpaḷli in the same village, footstone of a grave No. 1. Do. Acc. No. 7353.	...	...	Kollam [6]87, Āṇi 8	Do.	Seems to record the death of Mahamadu (Muhammad) Marakkēyar on the date cited.
	<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b> <b>ALLAHABAD DISTRICT</b> <b>ALLAHABAD TAHSIL</b>					
252	ALLAHABAD.—A slab in the Museum. Findspot : Kauśāmbī. Allahabad District. Museum No. I/25.	...	...	...	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Fragmentary. Mentions Puhika. Other details are lost. In characters of about the 1st century B.C.

253	A brick in the same Museum. Findspot : Do. Museum No. I/14.	....	Rāña Agamita	....	Do.	Broken at the right side. Records the construction of a water tank ( <i>Udapāna</i> ). In characters of about the 1st century A.D. Noticed in <i>JUPHS</i> (new Series), Vol. IX. p. 87 f.
254	Another stone slab in the same Museum. Findspot : Do. Museum No. I/26.	....	...	....	Do.	Do. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 2nd century A.D.
255	Pedestal of a stone image in the same Museum. Findspot : Do. Museum No. I/23.	....	Bhadramāgha	Year 83, Hēman[ta]...	Do.	Fragmentary. Other details are lost. Do.

**B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1976-77—Concl'd.**

98

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
<p align="center"><b>UTTAR PRADESH—Contd.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>MATHURA DISTRICT</b></p> <p align="center"><b>MATHURA TAHSIL</b></p>						
256	MATHURĀ.—A stone slab found in the course of excavations at Kaṅkāli Tīlā.	Kushāṇa	Huvishka	[Śaka]..., [paksha 4], 5th day	Mixed dialect, Brāhmī	Damaged and worn out. Records some gift by a person (name lost), the son of <i>Sārthavāha</i> Inra(dra)bala and the brother of Bhavadatta to Dhānyavarma-vihāra for the merit of his parents and all beings.
257	Pedestal of a headless image found in the same place.	....	...	...	Do.	Badly damaged and worn out. Seems to record the gift of the image by a person (name lost). In characters of about the 3rd century A.D.
258	Stone elephant discovered in the course of excavations.	—	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Su[kha]ska[nda]</i> . In characters of the 4th-5th centuries A.D.
259	Broken pillar now kept in the State Archaeological Museum. Findspot : <i>Gōvīndanagar</i> . (Museum No. 76.36.)	Kushāṇa	Kanishka	[Śaka] year 12, Hēmanta...	Sanskrit, Brāhmī	Fragmentary. Other details are lost.



260	Pedestal of a standing image of the Buddha preserved in the same Museum. Findspot : Do. (Museum No. 76.25.)	...	....	[Śaka] 115, Śrāvāṇa 13	Do.	Records that the image of Śākyamuni (i.e., the Buddha), described as <i>daśabala-bali</i> was caused to be installed by <i>bhikṣhu Saṃghavarman</i> for the removal of all kinds of sorrow and for the attainment of supreme knowledge of all the creatures. The image is stated to have been made by Dinna.
261	Pedestal of a headless image kept in the same Museum. Findspot : Do. (Museum No. 76.34.)	...	...	Year 121 coupled with year 15, Mārgaśīra 1	Do.	Records that an image of the Buddha was caused to be installed in the Viradatta-vihāra by Jivā, the daughter of [Bha]drasinha for the merit of her parents and all beings.
262	Broken stone. kept in the same Museum. Findspot : Do. (Museum No. 76.217.).	...	....	...	Do.	Fragmentary. Contains words like <i>duhitrā</i> and <i>amutasya</i> . In characters of about the 3rd century A.D.
263	Another broken stone slab preserved in the same Museum. Findspot Do. (Museum. No. 76.218.)	....	...	....	Do.	Do. Contains the words like <i>rājavalla[bha]</i> and <i>putra</i> . In characters of about the 8th century.
VARANASI DISTRICT						
SARNATH TAHSIL						
264	SĀRNĀTH.—A stone slab in the Archaeological Museum. Findspot : Sārnāth	Gāhaḍavāla	Gōvindachandra	...	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Gives the genealogy of Kumāradēvi. Records the construction of a <i>vihāra</i> decorated probably with an image of Vasuchārā by the queen. The <i>praśasti</i> was composed by Śrīkunda and engraved by the <i>śilpīn</i> Vāmana. Published in <i>Ep.Ind.</i> , Vol. IX, pp. 319 ff. and plate.

## C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS\*

100

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<p><b>BIHAR</b></p> <p><b>GAYA DISTRICT</b></p> <p><b>SADAR TALUK</b></p>					
4220	GAYĀ.—Pedestal of an image.	....	...	...	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records (that the image was) the gift of Valahaka, the son of Adra. In characters of about the 10th century.
	<p><b>DELHI</b></p>					
4221	DELHI.—Fort Museum. Sandstone slab taken out from the tenth step of the semicircular flight of steps immediately inside the west or Talaqi gate of Purāṇa Qila.	Pratihāra (?)	Bhōja I (?)	...	Do.	Fragmentary. Records probably some construction and also some gift for the offering of <i>mārjana</i> , <i>lēpana</i> , <i>dīpa</i> , <i>gandha pushpa</i> , etc. In characters of about the 9th century A.D. Noticed in <i>An. Rep. Rajputana Museum</i> , Ajmer, 1923-24, p. 3.

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GUJARAT						
KAIRA DISTRICT						
PETLAD TAHSIL						
4222	SOJITRA.—A beam of a <i>sabhāmaṇḍapa</i> above the doorway of the temple of Khēm Kalyāṇi mātā.	...	Pātaśāha Jāmgira	Vikrama 1683, Phāgaṇa- ba. 5, Thursday Irregular	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Purport not clear. The ruler is described as the protector of <i>brāhmaṇas</i> . Mentions individuals such as <i>Pa°</i> Vashṇadāsa, the son of <i>Pa°</i> Kāhāmnajī, Haraji, Sāraṅga, Parasarāma, Śivadāsa, the son of Sāraṅga, etc.
MEHSANA DISTRICT						
KADI TAHSIL						
4223	KADI.—Marble slab on the <i>śomādhi</i> near Divān's <i>vāv</i> near Railway Station.	...	...	Śaka 1752 (in words and numerical figures), Mārgaśirsha ba. 1.	Marāṭhī, Nāgarī	Probably records the death of certain Puraṇidara <i>divāṇaśāhēba</i> who is described as an important official of the lord of Gurjara-dēśa. Refers to <i>Vṛindāvana</i> and a certain Vithṭhal-arāvadēvājī.
PANCHAMAHAL DISTRICT						
KALOL TALUK						
4224	JAMLA.—A stone in the Vāsudev Mahārāja temple.	...		Vikrama 1356, Kārtika ba. 2 Tuesday= 1299 A.D., Nov. 10, f.d.t. .10.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī	Records the performance of <i>satī</i> by a certain lady (name not clear) during the administration of <i>Rāṇa</i> . tima at Jāmalā.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE 1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*Contd.*

102

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>GUJARAT—<i>Concl'd.</i></b> <b>PANCHAMAHAL DISTRICT</b> <b>—<i>Concl'd.</i></b> <b>KALOL TALUK—<i>Concl'd.</i></b>					
4225	JETHLAJ.—A Paliya stone near Chora.	...	...	Vikrama 1613	Sanskrit (corrupt) Nāgarī	Purport not clear. Mentions the date only. A figure of an ass is engraved in relief below.
4226	KHATRAJ.—Probably a Paliya stone.	...	...	Vikrama 1678 (wrong for 1680 ?), Śaka 1545, Vaiśākha 11.	Do.	Purport not clear.
4227	MULSANA.—Paliya outside the village.	...	...	Vikrama 1742, Śrāvaṇa ba. 8, Wednesday= 1685 A.D., August 12.	Do.	Records probably the performance of <i>śaī</i> the details being illegible.
4228	SERISA.—Śati stone near Vaidyanātha mahādēv temple ( <i>charadia</i> ).	...	...	Vikrama 1732, Phāgaṇa śu. 10, Monday= 1676 A.D., February 14.	Do.	Records probably the performance of <i>Sai</i> a certain lady (name not clear) who was the wife of Surajī. A figure of a stretched right hand turned upwards is engraved on the right side.

4229	SOJA.—A stone.	...	....	Vikrama 155[6] Kārtika Sūryagra [haṇa*]	Do.	Records the grant of land probably to Padmānātha by <i>Rāja</i> Nabhāka.
	SABARKANTHA DISTRICT					
	IDAR TAHSIL					
4230	DĀVAD—Hero-stone near the Aṅkolmātā step-well.	...	Lūṇadhavala	Vikrama 1305, Āśvina ba. 10, Sunday= 1248 A.D., September 13, f.d.t. .17.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the death of a hero (name not-clear) in the cause of the king.
	KARNATAKA					
	BIJAPUR DISTRICT					
	BIJAPUR TALUK					
4231	BIJAPUR.—Findspot : Nimbāvaḍi behind Gol-Gumbaz.	...	....	Śaka 1502, Chaitra śu. 1, Wednesday= 1580 A.D., March 16.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī	Records the construction of the well called Bhāgīrathi. A verse at the beginning compares the <i>tīrtharāja</i> (probably the well in question) with Prayāga. The well was dedicated to Lord Kṛishṇa.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—Contd.

104

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	king	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b> <b>DHAR DISTRICT</b> <b>DHAR TAHSIL</b>					
4232	DHAR.—A headless image of a Jaina Tirthankara Sitalanātha, kept in the Department of History and Museum. No. 1.	...	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Mentions <i>Parīṇītiāchārya</i> Sakalacharṇdra belonging to Jhāṭavāgaṭa-saṁgha. In characters of about the 12 century. Noticed in <i>Paramara inscriptions in Dhar State</i> , p. 97.
4233	No. 2	....	....	....	Do.	Records the perpetual obeisance of Jējāka, who was the son of <i>Śrēshṭhi</i> Chāhila. Do. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 97.
	<b>INDORE DISTRICT</b> <b>SAMVERA TAHSIL</b>					
4234	TARĀNĀ.—Inscription in the State Mahādēva temple.	Ruler of Sātāra	Śāhū	(1) Vikrama 1797 ( <i>dvipaika-sapta-graha</i> ), Pramōda (2) Śaka 1662	Do.	Refers to the reign of the king. Mentions his <i>pradhāna</i> (chief minister) Bājirāva. Records the construction of a temple for Śiva, to the east of the village Tarānā, by Mallāri son of Khandōṭi Hōlkar. The god was probably called as <i>Tiṭābhāṁḍēsvara</i> .

				( <i>ṛhutu-ēka nētra-shaṭ</i> ) Raudri, Jyēshṭha śu. 5, Monday, Pushya=1740 A.D., May 19.		
	PANNA DISTRICT					
4235	PAVAḌIVĀ.—Probably a slab in the village.	...	....	Vikrama [1]362	Do.	Records the performance of <i>satī</i> by Kanhadapi, daughter of Paṇiharū-Bhōjū, during the reign of <i>Rāja Chēḍipāladēva</i> .
	RAISEN DISTRICT					
4236	SĀÑCHĪ.—Pillar No. 26 in the courtyard before the Eastern Gate of Stupa No. 1.	...	....	...	Sanskrit, Late Brāhmi	Records (the gift of) a Vajrapānipillar, two pillars (supporting) an arch ( <i>tōraṇa stambha</i> ), a pavilion (attached to a monastery) ( <i>vihāra- maṇḍapa</i> ) and a gateway ( <i>pratōlī</i> ) by Rūdra- sim[ha], the son of the abbot of A[raka]-vihāra, Gēśūra Simhabala. In characters of the 5th century. Published in <i>Monuments of Sāñchī</i> Vol. I, No. 835.
4237	Pillar No. 25 in the same place.	....	...	....	Do.	Reads : ..... [ <i>ṇḍa</i> ] <i>pa[h]</i> <i>pratōlichēti</i> Do. <i>ibid.</i> , No. 836.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*Contd.*

106

No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty.	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>MADHYA PRADESH—<i>Concl'd.</i></b>  <b>SAGAR DISTRICT</b>  <b>SAGAR TAHSIL</b>					
4238	MADANPUR.—The edge of the seat of the railing inside the <i>maṇḍapa</i> of the small temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1235, Śrāvaṇa śu. 1.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the grant of two <i>ra</i> (?) every month probably to Āditya by <i>mahārājaputra</i> Ālha- ṇadēva of Vikaurapathaka. Also contains the gardabha curse. Noticed in <i>A.S.I.R.</i> , (by Cunningham), Vol. XXI, p. 174.
4239	Pillar in an old temple:	....	....	Vikrama 1385, Kārtika śu. 13, Thursday =1327 A.D., October 29.	Do.	Mentions the name of Tōlhā, the son of Malhā. Bhandarkar's List, No. 684.
	<b>SHAHDOL DISTRICT</b>					
4240	SINGHPUR NEAR SHAHDOL.—Pedestal of an image.	....	....	....	Do.	Records the Buddhist formula <i>Ye-Dharmmā. hētu prabhavā</i> etc. In characters of about the 9th century.

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY



<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>						
<b>AURANGABAD DISTRICT</b>						
<b>KANNAD TALUK</b>						
4241	ELLORA.—Cave No. 32. Indra Sabhā ground-floor Right wall of the shrine facing the stair case leading to the first floor.	....	....	...	Do.	Records that the image (probably on which this inscription is engraved) is of Śāntibha- tṭāraka which was caused to be made by Sōhila, a <i>brahmachārin</i> . In characters of about the 9th century. Published in <i>Inscriptions from the cave temples of Western India</i> , p. 98-99.
4242	A headless image discovered in the Chhōṭākailāsa, a Jaina Cave temple.	....	....	Śaka 1169, Plavaṅga, Phālguna śu. 3, Thursday = 1248 A.D., January 30.	Do.	Records the perpetual obeisance of Āmadeva, son of a merchant (name not clear) belonging to the Vardhamā[na*]pur-ānvaya, to Varddh- amāna-jina. Noticed in <i>Inscriptions from the Cave Temples of Western India</i> , p. 98.
<b>BULDANA DISTRICT</b>						
4243	SINDKHED.—Northern door of the outer chamber of Lakhji Yādav's <i>Chhatra</i> .	....	...	...	Do.	Seems to record the death of Lakhji Jādhava- rāva, the son of Viṭōjisāhēba and <i>Thākarāi Rānī-sāhēba</i> . In characters of about the 18th century.
<b>GREATER BOMBAY DISTRICT</b>						
<b>BOMBAY TAHSIL</b>						
4244	BOMBAY.—Seated Buddha image in the bungalow of Mr. G. Gazdar.	...	...	—	Sanskrit, Brāhmī	Records the Buddhist formula- <i>Yedharmā- hētu-prabhavā</i> etc. Do. <i>PRAS., WC.</i> , 1930- 31, No. 3258.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*Contd.*

108

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>MAHARASHTRA—<i>Contd.</i></b> <b>GREATER BOMBAY DISTRICT</b> <i>—Concl'd.</i> <b>BOMBAY TAHSIL—<i>Concl'd.</i></b> <b>BOMBAY—<i>Concl'd.</i></b>					
4245	Large Buddha image in the same bungalow.	...	...	....	Sanskrit Brāhmī	Records the Buddhist formula <i>Yē dharmma-hētu-prabhavā</i> etc. Seems to mention the name (not clear) of the engraver of this <i>dharmma-lēkha</i> . In characters of about the 9th century. <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 3259.
	<b>KOLABA DISTRICT</b>					
4246	ELEPHANTA ISLAND.—A copper jar, found in the silt of the large cistern lying in the west wing of the Main Cave. Now it is kept in the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.	...	...	Vikrama 1143, Vyaya, Chaitra śu. 14	Sanskrit, (corrupt) Nāgarī	Records that the copper vessel belonging to Jōgēśvarīdēvi an immigrant of Śrīpura, was made of 194 <i>palas</i> of copper on the given date. <i>Contra</i> , <i>Guide to Elephanta</i> (by Hirananda Sastry) p. 22 and plate.

NASIK DISTRICT

CHANDOR TALUK

4247

CHANDOR.—Stone slab in the Rēṇukā temple.

...

....

Śaka 1673,  
(*tri-muniṛasa-dharā*) Rōhiṇi,  
Mā[rga\*]  
śirsha, Vijaya-  
muhūrta,  
Thursday.

Sanskrit, Nāgarī

Records the construction of a *Dharma-sālā* at Śaśinagara (i.e., Chandor) by Mēū-Jogi-mōra, the son of Mallāri of the Kuśika-kula.

ORISSA

PURI DISTRICT

4248

GŌVINDAPUR.—A stone slab in Narasingh Mālī's.

Māna

Rudramāna

Śaka 1050  
(*Nandēndriy-abhrēndu*).

Do.

Describes the Maga or Śakadvīpiya Brāhmaṇas : Dāmōdara; his son, Chakrapāṇi, who is likened to Vālmiki; his sons, Manōratha and Daśaratha, who were appointed as the *Pratthāra* and the Harem Superintendent respectively, in the palace of the Māna lord Manōratha, who is described as Vyāsa and *nūtana* Kālidāsa, married a daughter of Dēvaśarman, minister to the prince of Gauḍi country, had two sons viz., Gaṅgādhara and Mahidhara. Daśaratha also had two sons viz., Harihara and Purushōttama. Records the construction of a tank (*kāsāra*) for the spiritual benefit of his parents by Gaṅgādhara, who himself composed this *praśasti* of himself and his family, married Pāsalaḍēvi, daughter of Jayapāṇi, an *adhikārīka* of the Gauḍa king, and his wife Subhagā. Gaṅgādhara is also described as an author of a poem entitled *Advaitaśata* and was a confidant of Rudra-Māna who had recovered his kingdom from his adversaries. The engraver of this record was *śilpivara* Śūlapāṇi, the son of Rudra and grandson of Uddharaṇa. Published in *Ep.Ind.*, Vol. II, pp. 333ff. Bhandarkar's List, No. 1105.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—Contd.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>ORISSA—Contd.</b> <b>SONEPUR DISTRICT</b>					
4249	BAIDYANĀTH.—Pillar in the <i>maṇḍapa</i> of Kōsalēśvara temple.	....	...	....	Telugu	Reads :    <i>[Bhā]rgga[va]</i>    <i>Kaśi</i> . In characters of about the 15th century.
4250	Lintel over the entrance of the same temple.	....	...	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Reads : <i>Divi[.]ri Kāmsāri</i> . In characters of about the 12th century.
4251	SONEPUR.—Rock at Laṅkēśvari	....	...	....	Telugu and Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Telugu portion probably refers to the slab as marked with <i>Liṅga-mudre</i> . Sanskrit portion mentions <i>Sēṭhi</i> Viradāśa(sa) probably the son of Rāma. In characters of about the 13th century.
4252	Do.	....	....	....	Telugu	Seems to be a pilgrim's record. A figure of a wheel is engraved above.

RAJASTHAN					
AJMER DISTRICT					
AJMER TAHSIL					
4253	AJMER.—Probably a stone slab kept in the Rajputana Museum. (Exhibit No. 1071). Findspot; Pisangan, Ajmer.	...	...	Vikrama 16.	Local dialect, Nāgarī Refers to Sātnagara. Mentions Jagakāmdās, Sā (Śā)maji and Ātamadāmaji.
BANSWARA DISTRICT					
4254	CHACH.—A stone lying in the compound of the Brahma temple.	...	<i>Mahā[rā]ul Jagamala</i>	Vikrama 1577, Kratā (Kārtika) śu. 2.	Do. Mentions place such as Chhachand Ratnagaḍ. Also mentions <i>Pām°</i> Viḥalaji. Purport not clear. Cf. <i>An. Rep. Rajaputana Museum</i> , 1916-17, p. 3, No. 6.
JODHPUR DISTRICT					
4255	HĀTHUNḌĪ.—Niche in the southern corridor of the Jaina temple.	...	....	Vikrama 1299, Chaitra śu. 13, Friday=1242 A.D., March 14.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī Records that Pūrṇachandropādhyāya, a disciple of Ratnaprabhōpādhyāya caused to be constructed two <i>talakas</i> (water cisterns ?) and <i>śikharas</i> . Transcribed in <i>Jaina Inscriptions</i> , Pt. I, p. 232, No. 893,
S256	A pillar in the <i>maṇḍapa</i> of the same temple.	...	....	Vikrama 1335, Śrāvaṇa ba. 1, Monday. Irregular.	Do. Stipulates the annual grant of 24 <i>drammas</i> to Śrī Mahāvira called 'Rāta', by the <i>pañchakula</i> (names given) of Samipāṭṭi (Sēvāḍi). Transcribed in <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 232, No. 894; Noticed in <i>PRAS.</i> , W.C. 1907-1908, p. 52, para 43.

## C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—Contd.

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>RAJASTHAN—Contd.</b> <b>JODHPUR DISTRICT—Contd.</b> <b>HĀTHUNDĪ—Concl'd.</b>					
4257	Below the above No. 4256.	....	....	Vikrama 1336	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records a further grant of 12 <i>drammas</i> by <i>śrēṣṭhika</i> Arasīha. Stipulates that the grant of a total of 36 <i>drammas</i> (including the 24 <i>drammas</i> mentioned in the above record No. 4256) should be made over every year by the <i>pañchakula</i> of Sāmipāṭī obviously to the same deity as in No. 4256 above. Transcribed in <i>Jaina Inscriptions</i> , pt. I, p. 233, No. 895.
4258	A pilaster in the porch of the same temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1346, Śrāvaṇa ba. 3, Sunday Irregular	Do.	Mentions the village Shahēdā and the names of Mahādapāla, Sā° Rāvā and Karmaśīha. Purport not clear. Transcribed in <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 233, No. 896.
4259	KORTA.—A pillar in the temple of Mahāvīrasvāmi.	....	....	Vikrama 1728, Śrāvaṇa śu. 3	Sanskrit and Local dialect, Nāgarī	Refers to the pontificate of Vijayaprabhasūri and seems to record that certain merchants joined together and did something (details not clear) for Mahāvīra at Korāṇāgara at the instance of Jayaganin. Refers to Samasta-saṁgha.

4260	Below the above No. 4259	...	....	Vikrama 1746, Vaiśākha śu. 6	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Purport not clear. Mentions Śrī Lālājī in the first line.
4261	Garuda pillar in the temple of Viṣṇu.	...	....	Vikrama 1783, Śrāvaṇa ba. 5, Tuesday= 1727 A.D., June 27.	Do.	Do. Mentions śrī Balujī and Jādava Mura...
4262	Entrance frame of the temple of Viṣṇu.	...	...	Vikrama 1794, Kārtika śu. 9, Thursday= 1737 A.D., October 20, f.d.t. .16.	Do.	Seems to record the gift of a <i>ḍamara</i> and the making of an elephant.
4263	In the same place as above No. 4262.	....	...	Vikrama 1794, [Kārttika], śu. 9, Thursday= 1737 A.D., October 20 f.d.t. .16.	Do.	Purport not clear. Mentions Rājaghara and Mahāvīra.
4264	The front of the elephant before the temple of Viṣṇu.	....	....	Vikrama 1796, Kārttika śu. 13, Tuesday= 1740 A.D., October 21.	Do.	Do. Refers to the god Chaturbhujaī and mentions Ghanajī son of <i>Travari</i> Badarī Tamtajī, Nagajī and Bijanātha. The word <i>hāthī</i> (elephant) occurs in lines 2 and 3.

**C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—Contd.**

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>RAJASTHAN—Contd.</b> <b>JODHPUR—Concl'd.</b> <b>KORTA—Concl'd.</b>					
4265	Pillars in the temple of Śānti-nātha. No. 1.	....	....	...	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the gift of a pillar ( <i>stambhalatā</i> ) by <i>bhaṭṭāra</i> Dhūlabhadra, disciple of śrī Kaku-bhāchārya, for the merit of his mother Deṇi. In characters of about the 17th century.
4266	No. 2	...	....	...	Do.	Records that Padmachandrōpādhyāya, disciple of Yaśaśchandrōpādhyāya caused to be made the pillar for the merit of his mother Sūri. Do.
4267	No. 3.	...	....	...	Do.	Records that the pillar was caused to be made by somebody (name not clear) for the merit of his mother Sukhamatī. Do.
	<b>SANCHOR DISTRICT</b>					
4268	BELĀRĀ.—Pillar No. 1-In the <i>sabhāmaṇḍapa</i> of the Ādinātha temple.	....	<i>Praudhapratāpa</i> Dhāmdaladēva	Vikrama 1265, Phālguna ba. 7,	Do.	Refers to the pontificate of Śāntisūri of the Nānakīya-gachchha and Dhāmdhaladē <i>chaitya</i> . -Gives the genealogy of the Dharkkaṭa-



Thursday=  
1209 A.D.,  
January 29.

4269 Pillar No. 2 in the same place.

...

....

Vikrama 1265

Do.

vaṁśa. Usabha is described as the head of the line (*vaṁśa-mukhya*). Then there was born *Śrēshṭhi* Pārśva. His two sons were. ma. and Rāma. There was, then, a certain Āśādēva who had a son named Dhāmda whose son was Gōsāka. The inscription records that .ma., his brother Rāma and Gōsa (i.e. Gōsāka) jointly constructed the *Rāṅga-maṇḍapa*. Gōsāka is praised as intelligent (*sudhīḥ*), knowing polity (*śiṣṭāchāra-viśārada*) and as engaged in repairs to the Jaina temples. Transcribed in *Jaina Inscriptions*, pt. I, p. 219, No. 862.

Gives the genealogy of *śrēshṭhi* Pārśva of the Usabha-gōtra. Dūlhēvi was his wife and Magāka his son. The latter's wife was Rājamati Rālhū. His four sons were Lakshmidhara, Abhayakumāra, Mēghakumāra and Śāktikumāra. Lakshmidhara's son was Viradēva and Abhayadē's son Sarvadēva. Records that Magāka, accompanied by all the relations mentioned above, caused to be constructed the pillar. Transcribed in *ibid.*, p. 221, No. 868.

4270 Pillar No. 3 in the same place.

....

....

Do.

Do.

Partly worn out. Gives the genealogy of Gōsā (also called Gōsāka). He was the son of Dhāmdhā and Jīṇadēvi. His wife was Lakshā. His sister was Paūmiṇi. Mentions Mālā and Pālhaṇa whose relation to Gōsā is not clear. Records that the pillar was caused to be made by Gōsāka together with his relatives for the merit of a certain Sōhiṇi. Transcribed in *ibid.*, p. 220, No. 865.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*Contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>RAJASTHAN—<i>Contd.</i></b> <b>SANCHORE DISTRICT—<i>Concl'd.</i></b> <b>BELĀRĀ—<i>Concl'd.</i></b>					
4271	Pillar No. 4 in the same place.	...	...	Vikrama 1265	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Gives the genealogy of Āsadēva of the Nānak- īya-gachchha and Dharkkaṣa-gōtra. His son was Jāmgū. Jāmgū's wife was Thiramati and son Gāhaḍa. The latter's wife was Sātū and son Ājamaladē. Records the constru- ction of a pillar by Āsadēva, accompanied by all the relatives mentioned above, for his own prosperity. Transcribed in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 221, No. 869.
4272	Pillar No. 5 in the same place.	...	...	Do.	Do.	Gives the genealogy of Śrē° Sādhiga. His wife was Mālhi. He had three sons viz., Āmbavira, Dhadāka and Āmbadhara. Śālhaṇa and Guṇadēva were the sons of Āmvavira. Records that Sādhiga accom- panied by all the relatives named above constructed the pillar for his own merit. Transcribed in <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 219, No. 861.

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4273	No. 6	....	....	Do.	Do.	Gives the genealogy of <i>śrāddha</i> Āsadēva of the Dharkkaṭa-vaṁśa. His wife was Sukhamati and son Dhāmdhā. The latter's wife was Jīṇadēvi. His five sons were Gōsā, Mālha, Rālhaṇa, Khōvasiḥa and Pālhaṇa. Gōsa's sons were Āmravīra and...jasa, Mālha's sons were Lakshmidhara and Mahīdhara; Rālhaṇa's son was Ākhēśūra; Khōvasiḥa's son was Dēvajasa and Pālhaṇa's sons were Dhaṇachāmḍra and Dēvachāmḍra. Records the construction of the pillar by the five sons of Dhāmdhā, together with their sons for their own merit. Transcribed in <i>Prāchīna Jaina Lēkha Saṁgraha</i> , p. 252, No. 405.
4274	No. 7	...	...	....	Do.	Mentions Vālhaṇa, son of Sudharmma 'belonging to the Nāṇaka-gachchha. Gives the lineage of Bālachāmḍramuni. His disciples were Harichāmḍra and Munichāmḍra. Dhanadēva and Pārśvadēva belonged to the same line ( <i>anvaya</i> ). Records that Pārśvadēva together with his disciple Virachāmḍra caused to be made the pillar for the increase of merit. Transcribed in <i>Jaina Inscriptions</i> , pt. I, p. 220, No. 866.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*Contd.*

118

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>RAJASTHAN—<i>Concd.</i></b> <b>UDAIPUR DISTRICT</b> <b>UDAIPUR TAHSIL</b>					
4275	EKLINGAJI.—Inscription in the Mahant's house.	...	...	Vikrama 1592, Śaka 1457, Māgha śu. 8, Friday, Rēvatī. Irregular.	Sanskrit Nāgarī	Begins with an invocation to Isāna. Extols <i>Pāsupatāchārya</i> Narahariyati. He is described as having constructed tanks ( <i>jaladhārāḥ</i> ) temples ( <i>surāgārāḥ</i> ) and sculptures ( <i>mūrtayaḥ</i> ). Records that a magnificent monastery ( <i>maṭhikā</i> ) consisting of a secret path ( <i>gūḍha-mārgā</i> ), an underground chamber ( <i>bhūmi-grihā</i> ) and a musical hall ( <i>vādyā-grihākṛitiḥ</i> ) was caused to be constructed by Narahaṛi. Mentions <i>ākāśavāsi Pāsupatācharya</i> Viśvanātha <i>paṭṭadhīśvara</i> . The <i>praśasti</i> was composed by <i>paṇḍita</i> Purushōttama of the Daśapurajñāti. The monastery was constructed under the supervision of <i>sūtradhāra</i> Bhīmasimha who was also the engraver of the inscription.
4276	UDAIPUR.—A slab in the victoria Hall Museum.	...	Rāṇa (ā) Karṇa	Vikrama 1678, ( <i>vasu-muni-nṛpa</i> ) Śaka 1544, Uttarāyana, Māgha śu. 2,	Do.	Records the construction of a temple for Śiva by <i>ācharya</i> Lakshmidāsa described as <i>dvijōttama</i> , son of <i>ācharya</i> Dhanvaṃtari and grandson of <i>ācharya</i> Bālaji. Contains a benediction for the long evity of Jayadēva

				Thursday Śravaṇa= 1622 A.D., January 3.५		and Kāśidāsa, the two sons of <i>āchārya</i> Lakshmīdāsa. Lord Śiva, enshrined in the temple was called Vaidyanātha.
	UTTAR PRADESH					
	BANDA DISTRICT					
4277	MARPHA.—Stone slab	....	Siddhitumga or Dhilatnga ?	Vikrama 1404 ( <i>vēda-Viyat- payōdhi-vidhu</i> ) Kārthika śu. 14 Thursday= 1347 A.D. October 18.	Do.	Eulogises a certain Kālidāsa the son of Dhār- apāla, as the refuge of the weak and as the worshipper of Śiva. Records the constru- ction of a shrine ( <i>dē vakulī</i> ) by him.
4278	RASIN.—Ground floor of the temple of Chaṇḍā mahēśvari on the top, of a very steep hill.	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Contains a verse in praise of Chaṇḍamahēśvara (i.e. Śiva) and refers to the Bhaṭṭavarṇṣa. In characters of about the 12th century. Noticed <i>A.S.I.R.</i> Vol. XXI, p. 15ff. and plate XVII.

## C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—Concl'd.

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b> <b>CEYLON</b>					
4279	ANURĀDHAPURA.— Raunwaeli <i>Dāgoba</i> .	...	<i>Gayabāhu</i> Gamiṇi Abaya.	....	Prakrit, Brāhmi	Records the construction of the <i>Dakini Abaya</i> ( <i>Dakṣiṇa Abhaya</i> ) and other <i>vihāras</i> by the king who is described as the son of <i>Mahārāja Tisa</i> . He, having protected them, made them inhabited, having strengthened the faith, having repaired the dilapidated buildings, and after having given [ <i>the vihāras</i> ] gave to the priesthood the enjoyment of the four <i>Pratyavas</i> . In characters of about the 2nd century A.D. Noticed in <i>Ancient Inscriptions in Ceylon</i> , p. 73, No. 5; p. 109, No. 5.

**D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1976-77—Contd.**

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b> <b>HYDERABAD DISTRICT</b> <b>HYDERABAD TAHSIL</b>					
1	DARGĀH.—Dargāh of Husain <u>Shāh</u> wali. Headstone of graves, on the south. No. 1.	....	....	A.H. [10 ?]79, Jumādā II 5, Saturday= 1668 A.D., October 31	Arabic, Naskh	Partly imbedded in the ground. Full impression could not be taken. Records the death of a person (name untraceable).
2	No. 2.	....	....	A.H. 1010 (chronogram)= 1601-02 A.D.	Arabic, Prose & Persian verse, Naskh & Nasta'liq	Fragmentary. Records the death of a person named Mu'in.
3	On a grave in front of the Dargāh.	....	....	...	Arabic Naskh	Contains religious text ( <i>Qur'ān</i> ), Chapter II, part of verse 255, Chapter XCVII, verses 1-5). In characters of about the 17th century.
4	GOLCONDA.—Hirā khāne-ki-Masjid. In the central <i>mihrāb</i> ,	....	....	A.H. 1078= 1667-68 A.D.	Arabic Thulth	Do. ( <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter IX, verse 18). Written by Taqī'd-Dīn Muḥammad son of Šāliḥ al-Bahrānī. Published, <i>Eq. Ind. Mos.</i> , 1913-14, p. 59, pl. XIX c.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1976-77—*Contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<p><b>ANDHRA PRADESH—<i>Contd.</i></b></p> <p><b>HYDERABAD DISTRICT—<i>Contd.</i></b></p> <p><b>HYDERABAD TAHSIL—<i>Contd.</i></b></p> <p><b>GOLCONDA—<i>Contd.</i></b></p>					
5	Do. Carved on nine wooden panels. Sets of three panels. On the facade (one plank lying loose).	Qutb Shāhī	Abdu'llāh	A.H. 1079 (& chronogram)= 1668-69 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	States that the mosque was built by the king under the supervision of Ḥusain. Written by Ismā'il son of 'Arab Shīrāzī. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 57 pl. XXII.
6	On a gun on the Sāmpolia-Burj.	Mughal	Aurangzeb	Rengal year 16, A.H. 1084= 1673 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Refers to the (casting of the) gun named <i>Dushman-Kūb</i> (lit. enemy-relinquishing) by Mathurā Dās son of Rāmjī, for cannonnading ( <i>tūprīzī</i> ) the Asīr fort. Also quotes its charge (shots) as 30 seers ( <i>āthār</i> ) and gunpowder 10 seers. <i>Ibid.</i> , 1935-36, p. 23, pl. XIV a.
7	Gun called Fath-Rahbar, on the Peṭlā-Burj.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 16, A.H. 1083= 1672-73 A.D.	Persian prose & verse, Nasta'liq	Records the manufacture of the Fath-Rahbar (lit. guide to victory) gun by Muḥammad 'Alī 'Arab and gives its charge as one maund ( <i>man</i> ) and gunpowder as 13 Shāh Jahānī seers ( <i>āthār</i> ) and a <i>pāv</i> (quarter). <i>Ibid.</i> , 1913-14, p. 56, pl. XXI a.



8	HYDERĀBĀD.—Headstone of a grave on the roadside leading to the Dargāh of Barahna Shāh in Maḥalla 'Idī Bazār, outside old Nākā.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Incomplete. Extant portion contains only religious text (Shiite <i>Durūd</i> ). In characters of about the 17th century.
9	Enclosure in the Family Cemetery called Pāigāh-Khurshīd Jāh. On the western wall.	....	....	A.H. 1293 (& chronogram)= 1876-77 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Karīma Begam wife of Haḍrat-i-Sulṭān (the king?). Composed by Riḍwān.
10	Graveyard called Panje Shāh in Maḥalla Langar-Hauḍ. On the obverse and reverse of the headstone of a grave.	....	....	A.H. 1081, Dhu'l-Hijja 24 = 1671 A.D., April 24	Arabic & Persian, Thulth & Naskh	Records the death of Allāh Bakhsh son of Nūru'd-Dīn.
11	Bībi-kā-Chashma in Maḥalla Fāṭima-Nagar near the Falak-Numā Palace. Wooden plank above the inner door.	....	....	...	Persian verse, Naskh	States that this is the 'privy chamber and resting place of the mother of the Faithful and the daughter of the last of the Prophets (i.e. Fāṭima)'. Also contains the name Bāqir Ḥusain Dhākir. In characters of about the 18th century.
12	Dargāh of Haḍrat Mu'min Chup in Maḥalla 'Aliyābād. Above the entrance of the compound.	...	....	A.H. 722 (& chronogram)= 1322-23 A.D.	Arabic prose & Persian verse, Naskh	Records the death of Mīr Mu'min the Silent (Khāmūsh). In recent characters.
13	Around the western doorway of the tomb proper.	...	....	....	Arabic prose & verse, Naskh	Contains a couplet by the famous 13th century Iranian poet Sa'dī in praise of Prophet Muḥammad and religious text (Shiite First Creed). In characters of about the 17th century.

## D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1976-77—Contd.

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<p>ANDHRA PRADESH—Contd.</p> <p>HYDERABAD DISTRICT—Contd.</p> <p>HYDERABAD TAHSIL—Contd.</p> <p>HYDERĀBĀD—Contd.</p>					
14	Around the southern doorway of the tomb proper.	...	...	A.H. 1052 (chronogram) =1642-43 A.D.	Persian & Urdū verse, Naskh	Eulogises the mausoleum of the saint Mīr Mu'min Chup (i.e. Silent) and gives the date of its construction.
15	Around the eastern doorway of the tomb proper.	....	...	....	Arabic verse, Thulth	Contains a popular prayer for repulsion of epidemic. In characters of about the 17th century.
16	Slab fixed in front of the western doorway.	....	...	....	Arabic prose & Persian verse, Naskh	Contains religious text (Shiite <i>Durūd</i> , <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter XXXII, verse 15, Chapter LIII, verse 62, Chapter XLI, verse 38, Chapter XCVI, verse 19, Chapter XLVIII, part of verse 29) and a Persian couplet in praise of God. Do.
17	Headstones of graves in the compound. No. 1 (loose).	...	...	....	Arabic, Thulth	Damaged. Contains religious text (Shiite <i>Durūd</i> ) Do.

18	No. 2.	....	....	....	Do.	Incomplete. Do.
19	No. 3.	....	....	...	Do.	Do.
20	No. 4.	....	....	...	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Do.
21	No. 5.	....	...	...	Do.	Do. In characters of about the 18th century.
22	No. 6.	...	....	...	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Do. In characters of about the 17th century.
23	No. 7. Obverse.	...	...	...	Do.	Do.
24	Do. Reverse.	....	...	...	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Contains religious text ( <i>Nād-i-'Alī</i> ). Do.
25	No. 8.	....	...	A.H. 1081= 1670-71 A.D.	Do.	Damaged. Do. (Shiite <i>Durid</i> ).
26	No. 9. Obverse and reverse.	....	....	A.H. 1058, <u>Dhu'l-Hijja</u> 7 =1648 A.D., December 13	Arabic & Persian, <u>Thulth</u> & Nasta'liq	Do.
27	No. 10.	...	....	A.H. [110?]9= 1697-98 A.D.	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Do.
28	No. 11.	...	....	A.H. 1099 (?), Safar 9= 1687 A.D., December 5	Arabic & Persian, <u>Thulth</u>	Records the death of Dilāwar. Last line not clear.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1976-77—*Contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	ANDHRA PRADESH— <i>Contd.</i> HYDERABAD DISTRICT — <i>Contd.</i> HYDERABAD TAHSIL— <i>Contd.</i> HYDERĀBĀD— <i>Contd.</i>					
29	No. 12.	...	...	...	Arabic, Naskh	Incomplete. Contains religious text (Shiite <i>Durūd</i> , sayings, etc.). In characters of about the 18th century.
30	No. 13.	...	...	A.H. 1094, Jumādā I, last day (i.e. 30), Thursday= 1638 A.D., May 17	Arabic & Persian, Thulth	Records the death of <u>Khadija Begam</u> .
31	No. 14.	...	...	...	Arabic, Naskh	Contains religious text (Shiite <i>Durūd</i> ). In characters of about the 18th century.
32	No. 15. Obverse and reverse.	...	...	A.H. 1093 (& chronogram)=	Arabic prose & Persian verse,	Records the death of someone named <u>Akhāmā(?)</u> ,

				Rajab 20 (?), Saturday= 1682 A.D., July 15	<u>Thulth</u> & Nasta'liq	
33	No. 16.	....	....	---	Arabic, Naskh	Contains religious text (Shiite <i>Durūd</i> ). In characters of about the 18th century.
34	No. 17.	....	....	...	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Incomplete. Do. In characters about the 17th century.
35	No. 18. Obverse	....	....	A.H. 1194, Rabī'ī 15= 1780 A.D., March 21	Arabic & Persian, Naskh	Records the death of <u>Kh</u> wāja 'Ambar.
36	Do. Reverse.	....	....	A.H. 1034, <u>D</u> hu'l-Qa'da 9=1625 A.D., August 3	Do.	Registers the death of Raḥīma <u>Kh</u> ānam. Also mentions <u>Kh</u> wāja 'Ambar.
37	House of Shri Āghā Dihlawī in Maḥalla Sayyid 'Alī Chabūtara. Above the doorway.	....	....	A.H. 1093 (& chronogram)= 1681-82 A.D.	Persian verse, Naskh	Records the construction of a well and a mosque by Sulṭān Qult (see No. 40 below) and invokes curse upon anyone selling or purchasing them. Published, <i>Ep. Ind. Mos.</i> , 1925-26, p. 27 pl. X b.
38	Do. Headstone of a grave in the courtyard. Obverse.	...	...	...	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Incomplete. Contains religious text ( <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter CXIV, verses 1-4 and part of verse 5). In characters of about the 17th century.

	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>ANDHRA PRADESH—Contd.</b> <b>HYDERABAD DISTRICT</b> <b>—Contd.</b> <b>HYDERABAD TAHSIL—Contd.</b> <b>HYDERĀBĀD—Contd.</b>					
39	Reverse.	....	...	...	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Incomplete. ( <i>Nād-i-Ālī</i> ). Do. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 26 (without plate or text).
40	Headstone of another grave, same place.	....	....	...	Persian verse, <u>Thulth</u>	Fragmentary. Records the name Sulṭān Qulī son of Farhād (see No. 37 above) and describes him as a servant of the descendants of (Prophet) Muḥammad and 'Alī. Do. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 26, f. n. 4 (without plate).
41	Dargāh of Mūsā Qādirī. Tomb of Sayyid Ḥusain Auliya. Headstone of the grave.	...	....	...	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Contains religious text ( <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter II, verse 255, and Shiite <i>Durūd</i> ). In characters of about the 17th century.
42	Do above the entrance of the Tomb.	...	...	A.H. 1261 (& chronogram)= 1845 A.D.	Persian; Nasta'liq	Reads ; <i>Rauḍa-i-Sayyid Ḥusain</i> (Tomb of Sayyid Ḥusain Auliya), which also affords the year.

43	Do. Headstone of a grave in the compound.	...	....	....	Arabic & Persian, Naskh	Incomplete, portion containing the name etc., built up into the platform. Records the death of a lady (name lost). In characters of about the 18th century.
44	Do. On another grave.	....	....	A.H. 1134= 1721-22 A.D.	Arabic, Naskh	Invokes Allāh's mercy, favour etc. (on the deceased, name not given). Date that of writting.
45	Do. On the lamp-post of a third grave.	...	....	A.H. 1236 (& chronogram)= 1820-21 A.D.	Arabic verse, Naskh	States that the one interred herein is a saint son of a saint.
46	Do. Loose slab in the mosque.	...	....	....	Arabic, Thulth	Fragmentary. Contains religious text (Shiite <i>Durūd</i> ). In characters of about the 17th century.
47	Do. Tomb of Ghulām 'Alī Shāh Qādiri. Above the entrance, outer side.	....	....	A.H. 1259 (& chronogram)= 1843-44 A.D.	Persian prose & verse, Nasta'liq & Naskh in Tughrā-i-Ma'kūs	Contains a verse in praise of Ḥaḍrat 'Alī and states that this is the resting-place of the saint. Also records the names Muḥammad, 'Alī, Ḥasan and Ḥusain arranged in the form of a human face. Date that of construction.
48	Above the entrance, inner side.	....	....	A.H. 1258 (& chronogram)= 1842-43 A.D.	Persian prose & verse, Nasta'liq	Eulogises Ḥaḍrat 'Alī and records the death of the saint. (name not mentioned).
49	Masjid of Barq Jang in Maḥalla Top-Khāna. Loose slabs. No.1.	....	....	A.H. 1254= 1838-39 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Reads : <i>Maulā 'Alī, Faṭḥullāh Baig Khān, Muḥammad Fāḍil, I'imād Nawāz Khān.</i>
50	No. 2.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains religious text (Shiite <i>Durūd</i> ). In characters of about the 16th century.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1976-77—*Contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<p>ANDHRA PRADESH—<i>Contd.</i></p> <p>HYDERABAD DISTRICT—<i>Contd.</i></p> <p>HYDERABAD TAHSIL—<i>Contd.</i></p> <p>HYDERĀBĀD—<i>Concl'd.</i></p>					
51	Graveyard called Takiya Akmal <u>Shāh</u> , to the south of the same mosque. Headstone of a grave. Obverse.	...	...	...	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Contains religious text (Shiite <i>Durūd</i> ). In characters of about the 17th century.
52	Reverse.	...	...	...	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u> in <u>Tughrā</u>	Reads : <i>Yā Allāh, Yā Muḥammad, Yā 'Alī.</i> Do.
53	Tomb of Sayyid <u>Shāh Ghulām Aḥmad Jilānī</u> , in Maḥalla Musta'idpūra. Headstone of the grave.	...	...	...	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Contains religious text (Shiite <i>Durūd</i> ). Do.
54	Mosque of 'Abdu'llāh <u>Khān</u> , in Maḥalla Kāghazguḍi on the main Road. On the lamp-post of a grave in the compound.	...	...	A.H. 1246 (& chronogram) = 1830-31 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Šāliḥ Muḥammad <u>Khān</u> .



55	Two graves in an enclosure near the Machhli-Kamān. Headstones. No. 1.	...	...	...	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Contains religious text (Shiite <i>Durūd</i> ). In characters of about the 17th century.
56	No. 2.	...	...	A.H. 1075, <u>Shawwāl 9</u> = 1665 A.D., April 15	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Do. Published, <i>Eq. Ind. Mos.</i> , 1935-36, p. 27, pl. XVII b.
57	MAULĀ'ALĪ.—House of Mahdi Ali Khān, also called 'Āshūr Khāna, Two loose slabs. No. 1.	...	...	A.H. 1239 (& chronogram) =1823-24 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the construction of an archway ( <i>kamān</i> ), mosque, an 'Āshūr Khāna, a Sarāi and a Takiya on the Koh-i-Sharīf (the sacred hill of Maulā 'Alī) by Khushhāl Khān for the public. Written by Sayyid 'Alī Khān. Published, <i>Landmarks</i> , p. 12.
58	No. 2. .	...	...	...	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Fragmentary. Contains religious text (Part of Shiite <i>Durūd</i> ). In characters of about the 17th century.
59	CHANDĀ-BĀGH.—Slab near the headside of the grave of Chandā Bibī.	...	...	A.H. 1212 = 1797-98 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the construction of a well on the Koh-i-'Alī (Maulā 'Alī hill) by a lady named (?) Hanīfa, at the bidding of the Prophet's executor, (i.e. 'Alī).
60	Step-well near the above. Loose slab on the roof of a chamber.	...	...	A.H. 1207 = 1792-93 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'liq	States that the builder of the well is Khushhāl Khān son of Karīm Khān Dihlavi.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1976-77—*Contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
<p><b>ANDHRA PRADESH—<i>Contd.</i></b></p> <p><b>KRISHNA DISTRICT</b></p> <p><b>MASULIPATAM TALUK</b></p>						
61	MASULIPATAM.—Graveyard of the Nawwābs in Mahalla Ingudurpet. Headside of grave No. 1.	...	...	A.D. 1823	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Nawwāb Mirzā Zainu'l-'Ābidīn Intizām Jang Mubāraku'd-Daula, Nawwāb of <i>Machhlī Bandar</i> (i.e. Masulipatam).
62	No. 2.	...	...	A.H. 1254— (& chronogram), Muḥarram 26 =1838 A.D., April 21	Persian verse, Naskh	Records the death of Fakhru'n-Nisā Begam who was newly married.
63	Graveyard next to the Jāmi' mosque. Headstones of graves No. 1.	...	...	A.H. 1180, Dhu'l-Qa'da 13, Monday= 1767 A.D., April 12	Arabic, Naskh	Records the death of <u>Shaikh</u> 'Abdu'l-Latif.
64	No. 2.	...	...	A.H. 1252 (& chronogram), Shawwāl 25, Thursday= 1837 A.D., February 2	Arabic & Persian, Nasta'liq	Damaged. Records the death of Maulvī Qāḍī Nūr 'Alī son of Zakīu'd-Dīn Muḥammad Khān son of <u>Shaikh</u> 'Abdu's-Subḥān al-Hārithī al-Qannaujī (?) al-[Jauhari ?].

65	Loose slab lying in the Jāmi' mosque.	...	...	A.H. 1290 (& chronogram)= 1873-74 A.D.	Persian verse & prose, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Ghulām Muḥammad, entitled Ṣadr.
66	Iṭhnā-'Ashariya graveyard in the Ingadurpet locality. Headstones of graves. No. 1.	...	...	A.H. 1232, Dhu'l-Hijja 18, Friday= 1817 A.D., October 29	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Āqā Muḥammad Ismā'il son of Āqā 'Alī Isfahānī.
67	No. 2.	...	...	A.H. 1233, Rabi'II 11= 1818 A.D., February 18	Do.	States that the death of Āqā Muḥammad 'Alī son of Āqā Muḥammad Mehdī Qazwīnī.
68	No. 3.	...	...	A.H. 1242, (& chronogram)= 1826-27 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Sayyid Taqī.
69	No. 4.	...	...	A.H. 1241, Muḥarram 17 =1825 A.D., September 1	Arabic, Nasta'liq	States that al-Ḥājj Mīr Muḥammad 'Alī son of late al-Ḥājj Mīr Ḥasan al-Kāzīrānī (al-Kāzārūnī ?) died on the given date.
70	No. 5.	...	...	A.H. 1233, Dhu'l-Hijja 10=1818 A.D., October 11	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the demise of Mīrzā Muḥammad Nabī son of Mīrzā Muḥammad, 'Alī Shīrāzī.
71	No. 6.	...	...	A.H. 1237, Rabi'II 17= 1822 A.D., January 11	Do.	Records the death of Āqā Muḥammad Nabī son of Mullā Muḥammad Ḥusain Isfahānī.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1976-77—*Contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>ANDHRA PRADESH—<i>Contd.</i></b> <b>KRISHNA DISTRICT—<i>Concl'd.</i></b> <b>MASULIPATAM TALUK—<i>Concl'd.</i></b> <b>MASULIPATAM—<i>Concl'd.</i></b>					
72	No. 7.	...	...	A.H. 1248, Jumādā I 23, night of Thursday= 1832 A.D., October 18	Persian, Naskh	Records the death of Āqā Sirājā (?) son of Āqā Mir 'Ābid Isfahānī (?)
73	No. 8.	...	...	A.H. 1243, Jumādā I= 1827 A.D., November- December	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the demise of Āqā Muḥammad Ḥusain-i- Maghāra son of Āqā Luṭf 'Alī.
74	No. 9.	...	...	A.D. 1880 [August 28] [A.H. 1297], Ramaḍān 22	Do.	States that Mir Muḥammad Taqī son of Mir Ḥasan 'Askarī, an expert wrestler and a master in stick-wielding ( <i>bannauf</i> or <i>chharī</i> ) who was the city champion ( <i>shahr-ustād</i> ) died at the age of 62.

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75	No. 10.	...	...	...	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Damaged. Records the death of some one (name not legible). In characters of about the 18th century.
76	No. 11.	...	...	A.H. 1219, Dhu'l-Hijja 18=1805 A.D., March 20	Persian verse & prose, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Mirzā Muḥammad 'Alī son of Mirzā Ḥusain 'Alī Maskanī Isfashānī.
77	No. 12.	...	...	...	Arabic, prose & Persian verse, Naskh & Nasta'liq	Incomplete and damaged. Records the death of Fāṭima Begam. In characters of about the 19th century.
78	No. 13.	...	...	A.H. 1260, Rabi'II 3 1844 A.D., April 22	Arabic prose & Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the demise of <u>Khairu'n-Nisā</u> Bibi.
<p>MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT</p> <p>ALAMPUR TALUK</p>						
79	ALAMPUR.—Graveyard near the Dargāh of <u>Shāh</u> 'Alī Bādshāh. Headstone of a grave.	...	...	A.H. 1221 (& 3 chrono- grams)= 1806-07 A.D.	Persian verse, Naskh	Records the death of Sulṭānu'n-Nisā also called Bibi Sulṭān daughter of Qādir 'Alī <u>Khān</u> . Composed by 'Azīm.
80	Bowl ( <u>Kashti</u> ) of stone in the above Dargāh.	...	...	A.H. 1232 (& chronogram)= 1816-17 A.D.	Do.	States that Karri the Barber (Ḥajjām) donated this <u>Kashti</u> (Bowl) by way of an offering ( <i>nayāz</i> ) to <u>Shāh</u> 'Alī Bādshāh <u>Chishti</u> .

## D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1976-77—Contd.

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>ANDHRA PRADESH—Concl'd.</b> <b>MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT</b> <b>Concl'd.</b> <b>ALAMPUR TALUK—Concl'd.</b> <b>ĀLAMPUR—Concl'd.</b>					
81	Jāmi' mosque in the Fort. Above the main entrance.	...	...	A.H. 1229 (& 2 chronograms)= 1813-14 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	States that the mosque was built by the great Khān 'Alī Aḥmad under the orders of the great Amīr Shāh Yāru'l-Mulk. Composed by A'zam.
82	Do. On the facade.	...	...	Do. chronogram)	Arabic, Naskh	Records the date of the mosque.
	<b>BIHAR</b> <b>MONGHYR DISTRICT</b> <b>MONGHYR TAHSIL</b>					
83	MONGHYR.—Graveyard in Maḥalla Nimatalla. Headstone of a grave.	...	...	A.H. 1275 (& chronogram)= 1858-59 A.D.	Arabic prose & Persian prose & verse, Nasta'liq	States that death took place at the age of nine of Khwāja Mughli ( <i>alias</i> ) Imdād 'Alī son of Ḥakīm Khwāja Ihsān 'Alī, resident of the city of Kānhpūr working in the Hospital (Drāu'sh-Shifā) at Monghyr. Composed by Ihsān (the father).

84	Mosque in Maḥalla Dilāwarpur. On the facade.	...	...	A.H. 1100 (chronogram) =1688-89 A.D.	Arabic prose & Persian verse, Naskh	States that the mosque was built through the blessings of the Saint <u>Shāh</u> Tāju'd-Dīn 'Ārif, by Sayyid Ḥusain. Published, <i>Corpus of Arabic &amp; Persian Inscriptions of Bihar</i> , pp. 286-87, pl. 60 (c).
85	Graveyard in the same locality. Headstones of graves. No. 1.	...	...	A.H. 1070 (& chronogram) Muḥarram 7= 1659 A.D., September 14	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the death of <u>Shāh</u> Sharafu'd-Dīn, described as a saint ( <i>walī</i> ). Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 262, pl. 42 (c). Seems to have been set up in the last century.
86	No. 2.	...	...	A.H. 1050 (& chronogram), Dhu'l-Hijja 4 =1641 A.D., March 7	Do.	Records the death of <u>Shāh</u> . Mustafā Ṣufī, a gnostic. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 242, pl. 42 (b). Do.
87	No. 3.	...	...	A.H. 1110 (& chronogram)= 1698-99 A.D.	Do.	Records the death of the saint <u>Shāh</u> Tāju'd-Dīn 'Ārif (see No. 84 above). Do.
88	No. 4.	...	...	A.H. 1019 (& chronogram), <u>Shawwāl</u> = 1610 A.D., December- 1611 A.D., January	Do.	Records the demise of a saint, <u>Shāh</u> Ilahdād. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 193, pl. 42 (a). Do.
89	No. 5.	...	...	A.H. 1294 (& chronogram), Muḥarram 10, Friday= 1877 A.D., January 25	Do.	Records the death of <u>Shāh</u> Muḥsin 'Alī, a leading chief (ra'īs). Composed by Nawāzish Ḥusain.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>BIHAR—Contd.</b> <b>MONGHYR DISTRICT</b> <i>—Concl'd.</i> <b>MONGHYR TAHSIL—Concl'd.</b> <b>MONGHYR—Concl'd.</b>					
90	No. 6.	...	...	A.H. 1268 (& chronogram)= 1851-52 A.D.	Do.	Records the death of a saintly person <u>Shāh</u> Aḥsan 'Alī.
91	No. 7.	...	...	A.H. 12(?)71 (& chronogram), Rabī' II 11= 1855 A.D., January 1	Do.	Records the death of a man of pious habits, <u>Shāh</u> Ḥusain 'Alī.
92	No. 8.	...	...	A.H. 1251 (& chronogram)= 1835-36 A.D.	Do.	States that <u>Shāh</u> Aḥmad 'Alī, a leading saint of his time, died on Friday.
93	No. 9.	...	...	A.H. 1232 (& chronogram)= 1816-17 A.D.	Do.	Records the death of Jawād 'Alī.



94	Graveyard called Phulwāri-Bāgh. Headstones of graves. No. 1.	...	...	A.H. 1298 (& chronogram), Rajab 20. Thursday= 1881 A.D., June 18 (Saturday)	Persian prose & verse, Nasta'liq	States that this is the grave of a devout and pious lady, Bibi Khadija who died at the age of 20. Further states that she was the daughter of Shāh Muḥammad Muṣṭarrāf son of Shāh Muḥsin 'Alī, the spiritual-heir ( <i>Sajjāda-Nashīn</i> ) of the city of Mūnger (i.e. Monghyr) and was married to Shāh Muḥammad Ya'qūb, a younger son of Shāh Husain 'Alī brother of Shāh Muḥsin 'Alī.
95	No. 2	...	...	A.H. 1293 (& chronogram), Dhu'l-Qa'da 21, 1876 A.D., December 8	Do.	States that this the grave of Maulavi Shāh Muḥammad Ishāq, Deputy Collector and Magistrate, (eldest) son of late Shāh Husain 'Alī (see No. 94 above), a descendant of Shāh Muṣṭafa Sūfi (see No. 86) and a grand- son, on mother's side, of Maulavi Shujā'u'd- Dīn son of late Maulānā Sayyid Qiyāmu'llāh. Further states that after completing his studies he entered service in his youth, and having progressed day by day, rose to post of Magistrate which he held for fourteen years. Also states that he suffered a heart stroke in the night of the given date, at his headquarters Bānkā, District Bhāgalpūr and expired on the morning of Friday at the age of 35; his body was brought from there, on palanquin and by train, to be interred at his ancestral and sepulchre.
96	No. 3.	...	...	A.H. 1296 (& chronogram), Sha'bān 3, 1879 A.D., July 24 Thursday	Do.	States that Maulavi Shāh Muḥammad Ibrāhīm, second son of late Shāh Husain 'Alī (No. 94 above) who, after the death of his elder brother (No. 95 above) was appointed Deputy Collector and Magistrate at the age of 26 years, died on the given date, after two years of service, of diarrhoea, which had subsequently deteriorated into delirium and was buried on the next day.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1976-77—*Contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Diposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>BIHAR—Contd.</b> <b>NALANDA DISTRICT</b> <b>BIHAR SHARIF TAHSIL</b>					
97	BIHĀR SHARIF.—Tomb of <u>Shāh</u> Faḡlu'llāh Gosā'in in Maḡalla Bārādari. Loose slab lying nearby.	...	...	(1) A.H. 663 Jumādā I 18, night of Sunday= 1265 A.D., March 8 (2) A.H. 665= 1266-67 A.D.	Arabic, Naskh	Fragmentary. States that the tomb of Sultān <u>Shāh</u> who died on the first date was built by Abu'l-Makārim Tātār <u>Khān</u> who is praised in glowing terms on the second date. Published, <i>Ep. Ind. Mos.</i> , 1913-14, p. 24 pl. IXa. <i>Ins. Beng.</i> Vol. IV, p. 10, pl. 3 <i>Corp. Ins. Bihar</i> , pp. 7-8, pl. 2.
98	Nauratan Building (now housing a Middle School) in Maḡalla Bāoli. On the northern wall.  <b>PATNA DISTRICT</b> <b>PATNA TAHSIL</b>	...	...	A.H. 1153 (?) (chronogram) =1740-41 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Damaged. Records the completion of the Nau Ratan building : Composed by <u>Khalil</u> . Published, <i>Corp. Ins. Bihar</i> , p. 286, pl. 60 (a).
99	PATNA.—Mosque in the enclosure of the Dargāh of <u>Shah</u> Arzāni. Over the archway of the prayer hall.	...	...	A.H. 1070= 1659-60 A.D.	Arabic & Persian, Naskh & Nasta'liq	Records the construction of the mosque by Rustam <u>Khān</u> Nawwāb 'Abdu'llāh <u>Khān</u> . Written by Muḡammad Muqim son of Mīr Sayyid 'Abdu'r-Rasūl. Cf. <i>ibid</i> , p. 261, pl. 53 (d & e).

100	Tomb of Karimu'llah <u>Shāh</u> in the same enclosure. Over the door,	...	...	A.H. 1185 (& chronogram)= 1771-72 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	States that Karimu'llāh, the lord of the kingdom of asceticism ( <i>faqr</i> ) expired on the given date. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 340, pl. 53 (b).
101	Tomb of <u>Shāh</u> Basant in the same enclosure. Over the entrance.	...	...	A.H. 1158 (& chronogram), Rajab 19, Wednesday= 1745 A.D., August 6	Do.	Records the death of Basant, described as a gnostic. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 322, pl. 53 (f).
102	Tomb of <u>Shāh</u> Kāle in Maḥalla Pachchhim-Darwāza. Over the doorway.	...	...	A.H. 1124 (& chronogram)= 1712-13 A.D.	Do.	Records the death of <u>Shāh</u> Kāle, who received the bounty (of spiritual guidance) from Murṭadā <u>Thānī</u> (lit. second). <u>Shāh</u> Kāle is also described as an ardent devotee of <i>Atit</i> (i.e. God). Composed by Razzāq. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 310 pl. 63 (a).
103	Mosque in Maḥalla <u>Shish</u> -Mahal. Above the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	...	...	A.H. 1190 (& 2 chronograms) =1776-77 A.D.	Persian prose & verse, Naskh & Nasta'liq	Records the construction of a mosque by Sayyid Ibrāhīm. Composed by <u>Shāh</u> Haidar Bakhsh. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 347, pl. 70 (a).
104	Another mosque in the same locality. Over the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	...	...	A.H. 1264 (& words)= 1847-48 A.D.	Persian verse & prose, Nasta'liq	States that Ḥakīm <u>Dhu'l</u> -Faḳār 'Alī <u>Khān</u> Riqawī al-Ḥusainī <u>Ithnā</u> - <u>asharī</u> of Akbarābād built this mosque exclusively for his use in the course of one year at the cost of one thousand two hundred and fifty rupees.
105	Enclosure to the west of the Chhoṭi-Masjid in Maḥalla Gujri. Headstone of a grave.	...	...	A.H. 1160, Muḥarram 11=1747 A.D., January 12	Persian & Arabic, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Raḥīmu'n-Nisā daughter of Āqā Muḥammad Yūsuf of Mashhad (in Irān). <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 323, pl. 25 (d).
106	Enclosure in the compound of mosque of Mīr Ashraf. Over the gate.	...	...	A.H. 1174 (& chronogram)= 1760-61 A.D.	Arabic prose & Persian verse, Naskh & Nasta'liq	Records the death of Mīr Afḡal. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 333, pl. 66 (d).

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1976-77—*Contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>BIHAR—Contd.</b> <b>PATNA DISTRICT—Contd.</b> <b>PATNA TAHSIL—Contd.</b> <b>PATNA—Contd.</b>					
107	Headstone of a grave nearby.	...	...	A.H. 1189 ? (& chronogram)= 1775-76 A.D.	Do.	Records the demise of a lady named Fāṭima. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 346, pl. 66 (a).
108	Mosque of <u>Sher Shāhī</u> . On the octagonal pillar at the headside of a grave in the compound.	...	...	A.H. 949= 1542-43 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Muḥammad Murād ṣūfī, the martyr. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 131, pl. 25 (b & c).
109	Graveyard near the above mosque. Headstones of graves. No. 1. Obverse.	...	...	Faṣlī 1276 (& chronogram), (A.H. 1286), Ṣafar 13= 1869 A.D., May 25	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	States that the occupant of the grave is Naṣībān Bī who died in youth. Composed by <u>Shād</u> .
110	Do. Reverse.	...	...	A.H. 1286 (& 3 chronograms) 1869-70 A.D.	Arabic verse, Naskh	Records the demise of the same Naṣībān. Composed by <u>Shād</u> .
111	No. 2.	...	...	A.H. 1223 (& chronogram)= 1808-09 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Mīrzā 'Azīz.

112	No. 3.	...	...	A.H. 1186 (& chronogram)= 1772-73 A.D.	Do.	States that Kokā Khān 'the spring of the garden of poetry' died on the given date. Composed by Maftūn. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 342, pl. 69 (b).
113	Mosque in Maḥalla Batāo-Kunwān. On the facade.	...	...	A.H. 1242 (& chronogram)= 1826-27 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq & Naskh	Assigns the construction of a mosque to Ḥusainī Begam.
114	Zanānī-Masjid in Maḥalla Kangayya Tolā. Over the main gate.	....	...	A.H. 1208 (& chronogram)= 1793-94 A.D.	Arabic prose & Persian verse, Naskh & Nasta'liq	States that the mosque was built at an auspicious time. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 381, pl. 75 (b).
115	On the facade of the same mosque.	...	...	A.H. 1208 (chronogram, according to Bayyināt system)= 1793-94 A.D.	Persian verse & prose, Nasta'liq & Naskh	Records the construction of the above mosque. Date that of completion. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 382, pl. 75 (a).
116	Below above.	....	...	...	Persian, Nasta'liq	States that all the chronograms (of inscriptions in this mosque) are composed by Ghulām Yahyā, the builder of the mosque. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 382, pl. 75 (c).
117	Headstone of a grave in the compound of the same mosque.	....	...	...	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Requests the visitors to pray for deceased. In characters of about the 18th century. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 383, pl. 75, (e).
118	Loose slabs lying in the same mosque. No. 1.	....	...	A.H. 1199 (2 chronograms, one of them in Bayyināt), Sha'bān 7 (night)= 1785 A.D., June 15	Persian verse & prose, Nasta'liq	Records the demise of Mīr 'Alī Ibrāhīm a saintly person and spiritual guide of the composer Ghulām Yahyā Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 349, f. n. 4.

**D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1976-77—Contd.**

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>BIHAR—Contd.</b> <b>PATNA DISTRICT—Concl'd.</b> <b>PATNA TAHSIL—Concl'd.</b> <b>PATNA—Concl'd.</b>					
119	No. 2.	...	...	A.H. 1190 (& chronogram)= 1776-77 A.D.	Do..	Records the construction of the mosque of (i. e. built by) Ibrāhīm. Composed by Ghulām Yahyā and written by Muḥammad 'Alī. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 349, pl. 70 (c).
120	No. 3.	....	...	A.H. 1110 (& 3 chronograms two in Bayyināt)= 1776-77 A.D.	Arabic & Persian, Nasta'liq	Eulogises the mosque of (i.e. built by) Ibrāhīm. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 348, pl. 70 (b).
121	Mosque in Maḥalla Muḡhalpūra. On the facade.	....	...	A.H. 1208 (& chronogram)= 1793-94 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Assigns the construction of the mosque to Bulāql.

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

# ROHTASGARH DISTRICT

## SASARAM TAHSIL

122	SASARĀM.—Tomb of <u>Sher Shāh</u> . Around the <i>mihrāb</i> in the west wall.	Sūr	Islām <u>Shāh</u>	A.H. 952 Jumādā I, 10 =1545 A.D. August 19	Arabic prose & Persian verse, Naskh	Refers construction to the reign of the king. Published, <i>Ep. Ind. Mos.</i> , 1923-24, p. 28, pl. XII.
123	Small ruined mosque near the gate of the above tomb. On the west wall.	—	....	—	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Fragmentary. Contains only religious text ( <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter LXXXVII, part of verse 13). In characters of about the 15th century.
124	<u>Shāhjahānī</u> 'Idgāh. Over the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	Mughal	<u>Shāhjahān</u>	A.H. 1043 (& chronogram)= 1633-34 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	States that Mujāhid built the 'Idgāh on the road. Published <i>Corp. Ins Bihar</i> , p. 233, pl. 48 (a).
125	To the right of the above.	Do.	Do.	A.H. 1045 (& chronogram)= 1635-36 A.D.	Do.	Records the construction of the mosque by the great khān Mujāhid Khān. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 234, pl. 48 (c).
126	To the left of the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	—	—	(1) A.H. 1044 & chronogram)= 1634-35 A.D. (2) A.H. 1045 (& chrono- gram)= 1635-36 A.D.	Persian prose & verse, Nasta'liq	Gives two chronograms for the construction of the 'Idgāh. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 233, pl. 48 (b).
127	Mosque near the Imāmbārā of Tegh 'Alī in Mahalla <u>Shaikh-pūra</u> . On the facade.	—	....	A.H. 12(0)5 (& chronogram)= 1790-91 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the construction of a mosque for (i. e. attached to) the Dargāh of Hasanain (i. e. Imāmbārā) by Tegh 'Alī for merit in both the worlds.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>BIHAR—Concl'd.</b> <b>ROHTASGARH DISTRICT</b> <b>—Concl'd.</b> <b>SASARAM TAHSIL—Concl'd.</b> <b>SASĀRĀM—Concl'd.</b>					
128	Graveyard near Lāl-Darwāza. Headstone of a grave.	....	....	A.H. 1231 (words & chronogram)= 1815-16 A.D.	Persian verse & prose, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Mehdi Ḥasan.
129	Tomb of Ḥasan Khān Sūr. Over the <i>mihrāb</i> in the west wall.	Sūr	<u>Shēr Shāh</u>	...	Arabic & Persian, Naskh	States this is the tomb ( <i>gumaṭ</i> ) of Miyan Ḥasan, (and it was built) at the instance of <u>Shāikh</u> Abū Sarwānī. Published, <i>Ep. Ind. Mos.</i> , 1924-25, p. 27, pl. XIII a; <i>Corp. Ins. Bihar</i> , p. 141. pl. 26 (c).
130	Mosque in the enclosure of the same tomb. Above the main entrance.	...	....	A.H. 1276 (& chronogram)= 1859-60 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the extension of the courtyard and (the construction) of the door of the Jāmi' mosque.
131	Mosque near the Khānqāh-i- Kabriya. On the facade.	...	...	A.H. 1272 (& 2 chronograms) =1855-56 A.D.	Arabic & Persian, Naskh & Nasta'liq	Assigns the construction of the mosque to <u>Shāh</u> Kabīru'd-Dīn Aḥmad.



DELHI						
132	DELHI.—Mosque (of Sher Shāh) in Purānā Qilā. On the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	...	...	....	Arabic, Naskh with strong Bahār flourishes.	Contains religious text ( <i>Basmala</i> , First Creed and <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter I), In characters of about the 16th century. Published. <i>Memoir Arch. Sur. Ind.</i> , No. 47, p. 7, Nos. 15-17.
133	On the first <i>mihrāb</i> from the left.	...	....	...	Do.	Do. ( <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter III, verses 25-26, Chapter XII, part of verse 21). Do. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 6, No. 8.
134	On the second <i>mihrāb</i> from the left.	...	...	...	Arabic prose & Persian verse, Kūfi & Naskh with Bihar flourishes	Do. ( <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapters CXII-CXIV). Also invokes prayers for lasting prosperity of the edifice. Do. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 7, Nos. 11-13.
135	On the first <i>mihrāb</i> from the right.	....	....	...	Do.	Do. ( <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapters CIX, CXII, CXIII, CXIV and First Creed). Do. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 8, Nos. 26-27.
136	On the second <i>mihrāb</i> from the right.	...	...	...	Do.	Do. ( <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter II, verse 255, Chapter CXII, First Creed etc.). Also contains two couplets invoking God's mercy. Do. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 8, No. 22.
137	Grave of Shaikh Shihābu'd-Dīn, about a kilometre to the north of the 'Idgāh, Loose slabs. No. 1.	...	...	....	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Reads : <i>Hasbiyallāhū</i> (Allāh is Sufficient for me). In characters of about the 13th century.
138	No. 2.	...	...	...	Persian <u>Thulth</u>	Fragmentary. Refers to the death of some one (details lost). Do.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1976-77—Contd.

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No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>DELHI—Concl'd.</b>  <b>DELHI—Concl'd.</b>					
139	Small marble enclosure to the east of the tomb of Ḥaḡrat Nizāmu'd-Dīn. On the door, (outer side).	...	...	A.H. 969 = 1561-62 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Contains a Quatrain eulogising Ḥaḡrat Nizā'mu'd-Dīn Auliya. Composed by Mīr Nawidl of Nishāpur (in Irān). For the inscription on the inner side of the door see <i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1970-71, No. 32 of Appendix D.
140	Ḥasan Thānī Qabrastān (graveyard) behind the 'Alā'i mosque. Graves No. 1. Top.	...	....	....	Arabic, Nasta'liq	Contains religious text (First Creed). In characters of about the 17th century.
141	No. 2. Do.	...	....	....	Arabic prose and Persian verse, <u>Thulth</u> in <u>Tughra</u> and Nasta'liq	Records the death of Mīrzā Ja'far, a <u>Shahid</u> (i.e. a martyr) of <u>Shamsābād</u> . Partly published, <i>List Hin, Mus. Mon. Delhi Province</i> , vol. II, p. 172.
142	No. 3. Do.	....	...	A.H. 979 (words), <u>Dhul-Hijja</u> =1572 A.D., April-May	Arabic prose and Persian verse, <u>Naskh</u> & Nasta'liq	Records the death of Mīr 'Abdu'l Ḥay, a Sayyid of lofty position, who was very generous like Martaḡā (i.e. 'Alī). <i>Ibid</i> , p. 171.

143	No. 4. Sides	...	....	A.H. 975 (words)= 1567-68 A.D.	Persian & Arabic, Naskh	Records the death of Muḥammad Amin Sulṭān who attained martyrdom at Chitor. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 172.
144	No. 5. Do.	...	....	Do. (chrono- gram)= Do.	Arabic prose & Persian verse, Naskh & Nasta'liq	Records the death of a youth named Muḥammad Yūsuf. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 173.
145	No. 6. Do.	...	...	A.H. 982 (chronogram) 1574-75 A.D.	Arabic and Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'liq	Records the death of 'Alāu'd-Dīn. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 172.
146	Sham' Burj in Maḥalla Nizāmu'd- Dīn. Loose slab.	...	...	A.H. 1151 (& chronogram)= 1738-39 A.D.	Arabic, Thulth	Fragmentary. Contains a chronogramatic phrase regarding construction of some edifice.
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>GUJARAT</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>AHMADABAD DISTRICT</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>AHMADABAD CITY TALUKA</b></p>						
147	AHMADĀBĀD.—Bohra gravey- ard in Saraspur. Headstones of graves. No. 1.	...	...	A.H. 950 Jumādā I 28=1543 A.D., August 29	Arabic, Naskh	Seems to have been set up in recent times. States that this is the grave of Sayyidī Qāsim son of Ḥasan who brought the decree of <i>nagṣ</i> from the last Dā'i of Yemen, Sayyidnā Muḥammad 'Izzu'd-Dīn to Sayyidnā Yūsuf. son of Sulaimān.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1976-77—*Contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<p><b>GUJARAT —Contd.</b></p> <p><b>AHMADABAD DISTRICT</b> —<i>Contd.</i></p> <p><b>AHMADABAD CITY TALUKA</b> —<i>Contd.</i></p> <p><b>AHMADĀBĀD—Contd.</b></p>					
148	No. 2.	...	...	...	Arabic, Naskh	Do. States that this is the grave of a pious man of Yemen (name not specified) who was sent by the last Dā'i of Yemen to India as his deputy ( <i>wālī</i> ) to report for the people of Yemen on the sincerity and steadfastness of the faithful (of India) and stayed in Ahmadābad till his death.
149	Quṭbī-Gumbad, in Saraspur Headsides of graves in the compound. No. 1.	...	....	A.H. 1065 (& words & chronogram), Dhu'l-Qa'da 9=1655 A.D., August, 31	Do.	Do. States that this is the grave of Sayyidnā Miyān Fīr (=Pīr) Khān son of Miyān Ahmad Jī'ū and grandson of Malik Jī'ū, the Dā'i (religious head) of India, Sindh and Yemen. The date is that of his death.

150	No. 2.	....	...	A.H. 1056 (& words), Jumādā II 27=1646 A.D., July 31	Do.	Do. States that the grave belongs to the Dā'i Sayyidnā Maulānā Quṭbu'd-Dīn a descendant of Maulānā Burhānu'd-Dīn Dā'ūdji'ū son of Quṭb Shāh who was the only one among the Dā'is to attain martyrdom on the given date. It also praises him in glorious terms.
151	No. 3.	....	....	A.H. 1054 (& words), Shawwāl, 9= 1644 A.D., November 29	Do.	Do. States that this is the grave of Sayyidnā Miyān Qāsimji'ū son of Miyān Fīr (=Pīr) son of Mūsā Bhā'i who died on the given date.
152	Quthi Graveyard (attached to the above). Headsides of graves No. 1.	....	....	A.H....(left blank), Shawwāl 12	Do.	Do. States that this is the grave of the Ḥadd, the Ma'dhūn, the saintly Amīnji son of Jalāl and praises his spiritual powers.
153	No. 2.	...	...	A.H. 988, Dhu'l-Hijja 5, Friday= 1581 A.D., January 11 (Wednesday)	Do.	Do. States that the grave is that of the great Shaikh Ādam son of Rāj Šāhib who died on the given date.
154	No. 3.	...	....	...	Do.	Do. Portions missing. States that this is the grave of one who is honoured by being the father of the great Maulāi Ḥasan, namely Sayyidnā Jalāl shāh. Date of death lost.
155	No. 4.	...	...	A.H. 994, Shawwāl I, Friday= 1586 A.D., September 5 (Monday)	Do.	Do. States that this is the grave of the trusted Ḥadd Maulā'i Malik son of Ḥasan and father of Maulā'i Rājan.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1976-77—Contd.

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<p>GUJARAT—Contd.</p> <p>AHMADABAD DISTRICT</p> <p>—Concl'd.</p> <p>AHMADABAD CITY TALUKA</p> <p>—Concl'd.</p> <p>AHMADĀBĀD—Concl'd.</p>					
156	Chhoti-Masjid in the locality Suigarāni. Pol in Kalupur. Over the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	...	....	A.H. 1063 (& chronogram)= 1652-53 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the construction of the mosque by Muḥammad Ghāzi under the supervision of his brother Jān Muḥammad.
157	Mosque in Khushkullā-Pol in Kālūpur. Over the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	....	...	A.H. 1073 (chronogram) = 1662-63 A.D.	Arabic & Persian, Naskh & Nasta'liq	Assigns the construction of the mosque to <u>Shaikh</u> Fath.
158	To the right of the same <i>mihrāb</i> .	...	...	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains only religious text ( <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter I, verse 4), In characters of about the 18th century.
159	To the left of the central <i>mihrāb</i> . Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. verse 5. Do.

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160	Mosque in Galyārān-nī-Pole in Kālūpur. On the central <i>mihrāb</i> . Upper inscription.	....	....	A.H. 979 (& chronogram), Rabi'I= 1571 A.D., July-August	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	States that 'this Jāmi' mosque' was constructed by Abūjī'ū Muḥammad entitled Malik Wajīhu'l-Mulk.
161	Do. Lower one, on the same slab.	Mughal	Farrukh Siyar	Regnal year 6, A.H. 1129 (& chronogram)= 1717-18 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	States that 'this Ka'ba in Gujarāt (i. e. mosque) was built by Ruḥu'llāh during the governorship of Mahārāja Ajit Singh, when Nāhir Khān was the Superintendent (Dārūgha) of Kaṭhera-Pārcha. The builder was the <i>nā'ib</i> (of the latter).
162	Mosque of Dādā Miyān, in Chandan-Talāvaḍī, Daryāpur. Loose slab.	....	....	A.H. 1116 (& chronogram)= 1704-05 A.D.	Persian verse, <u>Naskh</u>	Fragmentary. Records the construction of the gate of a locality ( <i>maḥalla</i> ) and the naming of it as Lāhorī-Maḥalla.
MEHSANA DISTRICT						
KADI TALUKA						
163	KADI.—One-wall mosque in the Ḥusain Bābā-kā - Qabrastān (graveyard). To the right of the <i>mihrāb</i> .	....	....	A.H. 1212 (& chronogram)= 1797-98 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the death of a lady named Hans Kunwar. Cf. <i>Mus. Ins.</i> (Memoir No. III, Baroda, 1944), no. IX, p. 12, pl. Va.
PATAN TALUKA						
164	PATAN.—Jāmi' mosque. To the right of the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	....	...	....	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Fragmentary. Contains invocations to Allāh. In characters of about the 14th century.
165	Mosque in Qasāiwāḍā. On the south wall.	....	....	...	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Fragmentary. Contains religious text ( <i>Qur'an</i> , Chapter IX, part of verse 18). In characters of about the 14th century.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1976-77—Contd.

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<p><b>GUJARAT—Concl'd.</b></p> <p><b>MEHSANA DISTRICT—Concl'd.</b></p> <p><b>PATAN TALUKA—Concl'd.</b></p> <p><b>PĀṬAN—Concl'd.</b></p>					
166	Bibi-ki-Masjid in Maḥalla Khālī-qūra. Above the central mihrāb.	....	....	....	Arabic <u>Thulth</u>	Fragmentary. Contains religious text. ( <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter II, verse 255, 127, part of verse 201). In characters of about the 15th century.
167	Mosque near the Motiā Gate. Above the central mihrāb.	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Do. ( <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter III, verse 95 and part of verse 96). Do.
168	Mosque in Maḥalla Rānī Bāgh. Above the main entrance.	....	....	...	Do.	Fragmentary. Do. (Tradition of Prophet regarding merit of constructing mosques). Do.
169	Old 'Idgāh. Headside of a grave at the back.	....	....	...	Do.	Contains religious text (Basmala, First Creed and <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter XVII, part of verse 82). In characters of about the 18th century.
170	Headstone of another grave, same place.	....	....	...	Do.	Do. ( <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter II, verse 255). Do.



RAJKOT DISTRICT						
RAJKOT TALUKA						
171	RAJKOT.—Office of the superintending Archaeologist, western Circle, Department of Archaeology, Government of Gujarat, Jubilee Gardens. Loose slab. Originally from the mosque unearthed in the foundations of the Rang-Mahal, <del>Wadhwan</del> District Surendranagar.	....	...	A.H. 837, Dhu'l-Hijja 1, = 1434 A.D., July 9 .	Arabic prose & Persian prose & verse, Naskh	Records the construction of a mosque by <u>Khwāja 'Alā'</u> son of <u>Fakhr Bahrā'ichi</u> (i.e. of <u>Bahrā'ich</u> in Uttar Pradesh).
JAMMU AND KASHMIR.						
ANANTNAG DISTRICT						
ANANTNAG TAHSIL						
172	CHITERGUL.—Old graveyard. Loose headstones of graves. No. 1.	....	...	A.H. 1150, Shawwāl 10, Kashmīrī, Māgh, Zūna Pajna bāsha= 1738 A.D., January 20	Persian prose & verse, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Bāqir Mir son of 'Alī.
173	No. 2.	...	...	A.H. 1148, Jumāda II 4, Saturday, Kashmīrī, Kārtik Zuna Pajna satam= 1735 A.D., October 11, Saturday	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Būlāqī Mir.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1976-77—*Contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>JAMMU AND KASHMIR</b> — <i>Contd.</i>					
	<b>ANANTNAG DISTRICT</b> — <i>Contd.</i>					
	<b>ANANTNAG TAHSIL</b> — <i>Contd.</i>					
	<b>CHITERGUL</b> — <i>Contd.</i>					
174	No. 3.	....	....	(1) A.H. 1151, Şafar 10, Kashmiri, zeṭ (?), Zūna Pajna, barinash (?) = 1738 A.D., May 19	Persian verse & prose, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Fath Malik, the Zamindār of Mazo. The Kashmiri local equivalents of the month and date not clear.
175	No. 4.	...	...	(1) A.H. 1155, Şawwāl 23, Saturday Kashmiri, Kalā Pajna puranmāshī = 1742 A.D., December 10 Friday	Do.	Records the death of Ashraf Mir.

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176	No. 5. Two pieces.	....	....	A.H. 1161, Dhu'l-Qa'da 12 Kashmiri, ...Zūna Pajna =1748 A.D., October 23	Do.	Fragmentary. Records the death of some one (name lost).
177	No. 6.	....	....	A.H. 1156, Šafar 29, Monday= 1743 A.D., April 13. (Wednesday)	Arabic & Persian, Naskh	Records the death of Husain Mir son of Muhsin Mir.
178	No. 7.	....	...	A.H. [xx]46, Šha'bān 18, Kashmiri, Māgh, Kata Pajna	Persian prose verse, Nasta'liq	Fragmentary. Records the demise of some one (name lost).
179	No. 8.	....	...	A.H. 1150 Kashmiri, Ashādha ba .. =1737 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Do. Purport not clear.
180	No. 9.	....	...	A.H. 1137, Šha'bān 23, Kashmiri, Zaita Kata Pajna bā (or mā) shi= 1725 A.D., April 26	Do.	States that Sulṭān Mir expired on the given date.

**D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1976-77—Contd.**

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>JAMMU AND KASHMIR</b> —Contd. <b>ANANTNAG DISTRICT</b> —Contd. <b>ANANTNAG TAHSIL—Contd.</b> <b>CHITERGUL—Contd.</b>					
181	No. 10.	....	....	A.H. 1137, Jamādā II 23, Kashmiri,... kata Pajna... =1725 A.D., February 26	Persian prose & verse, Nasta'liq	Fragmentary. Records the death of Muḥammad Mahdi.
182	No. 11.	....	....	A.H. 1138, Jumādā I 17, [Kashmiri...] Kata Pajna Māgi = 1726 A.D., January 10	Do.	Fragmentary. Records the demise of Ja'far Mīr.
183	No. 12.	...	....	A.H. 1 [xxx] (words), Muḥarram 7, Monday	Persian prose & verse, Nasta'liq	Fragmentary. Records the death of some one (name lost)

184	No. 13.	....	...	A.H. 1134 (& chronogram), Muḥarram 6 Kartika zuna Pajna aitam = 1721 A.D., October 16	Do.	Records the death of Ja'far. Written by Muḥammad Bāqir Mīr.
185	No. 14.	....	...	A.H. 1127, Rabī'II 3, Monday, third pahar = 1715 A.D., March 28	Persian, Naskh	Fragmentary. Records the death of Dost 'Alī Mīr son of Asadu'llāh Mīr.
186	No. 15.	....	...	A.H. 1132, Jumādā I 11 = 1720 A.D., March 10	Persian verse & prose, Nasta'liq	Fragmentary. Records the death of some one (name lost).
187	No. 16.	...	...	A.H. ...., Rabī'II 17, Tuesday, Pohna Kata Pajna Churam =	Do.	Fragmentary. Records the death of a lady named 'Iwāq Dīdī. In characters of about the 18th century.
188	No. 17.	...	...	....	Persian, Nasta'liq	Do. Records the death of a lady Sakīna Bībī? Do.
189	No. 18.	....	...	....	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Do. Details lost. Do.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1976-77—*Contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>JAMMU AND KASHMIR</b> <i>—Contd.</i> <b>ANANTNAG DISTRICT</b> <i>—Concl'd.</i> <b>ANANTNAG TAHSIL—Concl'd.</b> <b>CHITERGUL—Concl'd.</b>					
190	No. 19.	...	....	A.H. 1150, Dhu'l-Qa'da 18, Friday, Chitrana kata Pajna 1738 A.D., February 26	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Kulthūm Bīrī daughter of Amānu'llāh Mīr.
191	No. 20.	...	...	A.H. 1120 (words), month of Shrāvan= 1708 A.D.,	Arabic prose & Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Mīr Muḥsin.
192	No. 21.	....	....	A.H. 1143 (words)= 1730-31 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Fragmentary. Records the death of some one (name lost).

SRINAGAR DISTRICT

SRINAGAR TAHSIL

193	SRINAGAR.—Sheel Şāhib grave- yard in Maḥalla Maltaing. Graves. No. 1. Sides.	...	....	A.H. 999= 1590-91 A.D.	Arabic & Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Bibi Baghdādi.
194	No. 2. Do.	...	...	A.H. 1000, Muḥarram 10 =1591 A.D., October 18	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Kulthūm Āghā daughter of Khwāja Bahāu'd- Dīn Ḥusain al-Khādīm al-Munshī (?).
195	No. 3. Do.	....	...	A.H. 1024, Rabī'II 23= 1615 A.D., May 12	Arabic & Persian, Naskh	Contains only religious text (Qur'ān, Chapter II, verse 255).
196	No. 4. Do.	...	...	A.H. 1002 (chronogram) =1593-94 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Sangin Beg.
197	On a grave in the compound of Chest Diseases Hospital in the same locality.	...	...	A.H. 1102(?), Jumādā I 18 (?)=1691 A.D., February 7	Arabic & Persian, Nasta'liq	Damaged. Records the death of Ismā'il Beg Turkmān.
197	Graveyard called Tārā Bal in Maḥalla Mirzānpūra. Graves. No. 1. Headstone.	...	...	A.H. 982, (chronogram) 1574-75 A.D.	Arabic prose & Persian verse, Thulth (M'akūs) & Nasta'liq	Records the death of Mīr Ja'far, a Sayyid. Also contains the name of the deceased's servant Bihrām (who probably set up the epitaph).

## D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1976-77—Contd.

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR —Concl'd.  SRINAGAR DISTRICT —Concl'd.  SRINAGAR TAHSIL—Concl'd.  SRINAGAR—Concl'd.					
199	No. 2.	...	....	A.H. 1009 (chronogram) 1600-1601 A.D.	Arabic & Persian, <u>Thulth</u> & Nasta'liq	Records the death of a Bībī i.e. lady (name not specified).
200	Tomb of Bad Shāh. Slab in the southern enclosure wall.	....	....	A.H. ...., <u>Shawwāl</u> 7	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Damaged. Records the death of 'Abdu'r-Razzāq. In characters of about the 18th century.
	KARNATAKA STATE  BIJAPUR DISTRICT  BIJAPUR TALUK					
201	BIJAPUR —Tomb of Dāi Mān in the compound of Jor-Gumbad. Above the southern doorway.	...	...	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains only religious text ( <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter II, verse 255). In characters of about the 18th century.

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202	MAMDĀPUR.—Barā Tālāb (Tank). On the revetment wall.	‘Ādil Shāhī	Muhammad Shāh	A.H. 1043 (& chronogram)= 1633-34 A.D.	Persian prose & verse, <u>Thulth</u>	Records the construction of a tank ( <i>ḥauḍ</i> ) desi- gnated as Sulṭān-Begam Tank by <u>Khawwāss</u> <u>Khān</u> the Prime Minister at the instance of the king. Further states that it was built at the cost of fifty thousand <i>hons</i> . Cf. <i>Gaz.</i> <i>Bomb. Presidency</i> , Vol. XXIII, Bijapur (1884) p. 663 (English translation only).
203	Jami' mosque. In the northern wall of the prayer hall. Ori- ginally from the Choṭā Tālāb (Tank).	Do.	Do.	A.H. 1044 (& chronogram)= 1634-35 A.D.	Do.	Do. The cost is, however, not given.
BILGI TALUK						
204	BILGI.—Step-well called Uqbī- Bāoli. In the left wall.	Mughal	Aurangzeb	Regnal year 51, A.H. 1119 =1707 A.D. (upto Februa- ry 20)	Persian, Nasta'liq	States that Nawwāb Diler Khān Bahādur son of 'Abdu'l-Karīm Buhlūl Khān Miyāna granted four <i>Chāwars</i> of land in the town ( <i>qasba</i> ) Bilgi in <i>pargana</i> Bākarkota (Bāgalkot ?) to his servant B(v)isāji Pandit son of Mahdāji and grandson of Bābāji, a Patālshāhī Rugb(v)edī Brahmin ( <i>zunnārdār</i> ), and the latter out of his personal earned income, excavated a step-well and laid out a garden for his merit in the next world, under the supervision of his nephew Kishnāji son of Raghunāth. Ends with a curse of divorce for the intruders (userpers) whether a Hindu or a Muslim.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1976-77—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>MAHARASHTRA</b> <b>AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT</b> <b>NEVASA TALUK</b>					
205	KHARWANDI.—Above the arch of the gate.	Nizām Shāhi	Burhān (?)	A.H...., Ramaḍān	Persian verse & prose, Naskh	Execution Crude. Purport not clear, but seems to refer to the construction of a fort (bign). Cf. <i>Ep. Ind. Mos.</i> , 1935-36, p. 43, pl. XXX b, where, again, it is stated to be from the 'Kharwandī gate at Ahmadnagar'.
	<b>THANE DISTRICT</b> <b>KALYAN TAHSIL</b>					
206	KALYĀN.—Kālī-Masjid. In the north wall.	....	...	...	Arabic, Naskh	Contains the names Allāh, Muḥammad and 'Alī. In characters of about the 16th century.
207	Jāmi' Masjid. On the facade.	...	....	A.H. 1273 (& chronogram)= 1856-57 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the construction of the Jāmi' mosque.

# KOLABA DISTRICT

## MAHAD TALUK

208	PACHĀḌ.—Loose slab in the house of Shri Sitā Rām.	Mughal	Aurangzeb	A.H. 1107 (& chronogram)= 1695-96 A.D.	Do.	Records the construction of a fort ( <i>diz</i> ) by Hājī 'Abdu'r-Razzāq in the place popularly called (' <i>urf</i> ) Rāherī, but wellknown in the world as Islāmgadh. Composed by Mu'jiz.
209	RĀIGARH.—Fort. Loose slab in the Office of the Foreman of the Archaeological Survey of India.	...	...	...	Arabic, Naskh	Fragmentary. Contains religious text (Attributes of God). In characters of about the 15th century.
210	Another loose slab, me place.	...	...	...	Do.	Fragmentary and damaged. Do. (Tradition of the Prophet). Do.

## ORI

## TACK DISTRICT

## CUTTACK TAHSIL

211	CUTTACK.—Shāhi-Masjid in Maḥalla Diwān-Bāzār. Slab to the right of the central arched opening.	Mughal	Aurangzeb	A.H. 1079 (& chronogram)= 1668-69 A.D.	Arabic prose & Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the construction of the mosque by Mirzā Ja'far, <i>Waziru'l-Mulk</i> (lit. Minister of the kingdom).
212	Slab to the left of the central arch.	...	...	'Amali year 1254 (& chronogram)= 1846 A.D.	Persian & Arabic verse, Nasta'liq	States that the mosque was completed by Āzād Muḥammad. Composed by Maḡhar.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1976-77—Contd.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<p>ORISSA—Concl'd.</p> <p>CUTTACK DISTRICT—Concl'd.</p> <p>CUTTACK TAHSIL—Concl'd.</p> <p>CUTTACK—Concl'd.</p>					
213	Dargāh Qadam-Rasūl. Slab on the main gate.	Mughal	'Ālamgīr II	A.H. 1169 (& chronogram)= 1754-56 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the construction of a palatial <i>Naubat-Khāna</i> (Drum House) in the Dargāh of the Prophet and lord of both the worlds, by Didār 'Alī son of Dīn Muḥammad.
214	Do. Grave in the enclosure. Headstone.	...	...	A.H. 1287, Sha'bān 10= 1870 A.D., November 5	Persian, Naskh	Records the death of <i>Shaikh</i> Husain Ṣūbedār, a resident of Nellore (in Andhra Pradesh).
215	Sardār Khān-ki-Masjid in Maḥalla <i>Shaikh-Bāzār</i> . Slab to the right of the central arched opening.	...	...	A.H. 1267 (& chronogram)= 1850-51 A.D.	Arabic prose & Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the construction of the Aqsā-like mosque by Sardār Khān. Composed by 'Ājiz.
216	Do. Slabs to the left and right of the entrance.	...	...	A.H. 1270 (& chronogram)= 1853-54 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	States that Muḥammad Nasīm Khān constructed a court ( <i>ṣaḥn</i> ) in front of the mosque of Sardār Khān to improve its look. Composed by Khudā Baksh.

217	Paṭān-Masjid in Maḥalla Muḥammad-Bāzār. Headstone of a grave in the compound.	...	...	A.H. 1271 (& chronogram) Ṣafar 18, Friday= 1854 A.D., November 10	Urdū verse Nasta'liq	States that Murād Khān died at Kaṭak(Cuttack) after visiting (various places of) the country.
218	Sulṭāniya-Masjid in the same locality. Slab above the central <i>mīhrāb</i> .	...	...	A.H. 1281= 1864-65 A.D.	Arabic, Naskh in Ṭuḡhrā-i-Ma'kūs	Contains only religious text (First Creed).
219	Jāmi' mosque. Slab on the facade.	[Mughal]	[Aurangzeb]	A.H. 1102 (& chronogram 1690-91 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Part only. Records the construction of a mosque by Ṣāhibzāda Muḥiyu'd-Dīn. Composed by Ṭharwat.
220	Do. Slabs to the right and left of the central arched opening.	....	...	A.H. 1214 (chronogram)= 1799-1800 A.D.	Do.	States that Maulvī Muḥammad Ḥusain constructed a Canopy ( <i>Sā'ibān</i> ) in front of the lofty mosque of Nawwāb Ikrām Khān, situated near Chauk at Kaṭak (Cuttack).
221	Do. Slab to the right of the door of the Imām's residence.	...	...	...	Arabic Naskh	Contains only religious text ( <i>Nād-i-'Alī</i> ). In characters of about the 19th century.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>TAMIL NADU</b> <b>KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT</b> <b>KALKULAM TALUK</b>					
222	THIRUVITHAMCODE. = Jāmi' mosque of Malik Muḥammad. Loose slab.	...	...	...	Arabic Naskh	Damaged. Contains religious text ( <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter LXI, verse 13, Chapter XII, verse 64). In characters of about the 18th century.
223	Do. Tomb in the enclosure. Headstone of a grave.	..	...	A.H. 1205 (?), Rajab 24, Wednesday = 1791 A.D., March 29	Tamil in Arabic script, Naskh	States that Qahirapaṭnam 'Umar Labbai Ḥājī Ṣāhib's son Muḥammad Labhai 'Ālam Ṣāhib Awargal died at the time of 'agr (evening) prayer on the given date.
224	Do. Graves in the room to the west. Headstones. No. 1.	...	...	A.H. 1277, Muḥarram 27, Monday = 1860 A.D., August 15	Do.	States that Sayyid Ḥusain Tangal in the house (family) of Kolāchchū Wadikarai, died on the given date at the time of 'agr (evening) prayer.
225	No. 2.	...	...	A.H. 1271, Rabi'II 14 = 1855 A.D., January 4	Do.	Records the death of Taingkāpaṭnam Sayyid Kunji Ḥusain Tangal.

226	No. 3.	...	...	A.H. 1229 Jumādā I 18, Wednesday= 1814 A.D., May 8	Do.	Records the death of some one who died in Tiruvancode at fore-non.
227	Muhyi'u'd-Dīn's Jāmi' mosque. On the facade	...	...	...	Arabic prose & verse, Naskh	Contains religious text ( <i>Qur'an</i> , Chapter IX verse 18) and verses (by <u>Shaikh</u> 'Abdu'l-Qādir Jilāni). In characters of about the 19th century.
228	Loose slab lying in the courtyard of the above mosque.	...	...	...	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u> & <u>Thulth</u> & Naskh in <u>Tughra-i-</u> Ma'kūs	Do. ( <i>Basmala</i> and First Creed) and an invo- cation to Muhyi'du-Dīn (Abdul-Qādir Jilāni). Do.
MADURAI DISTRICT						
MADURAI TALUK						
229	MADURĀI.—Cemetery to the south of the mosque in Qāḍī Maḥalla. Slab in the compound wall.	...	...	A.H...., <u>Sha'bān</u> 9	Arabic, Naskh	Damaged, Records the death of Sayyid 'Uṭhmān son of Tāju'd-Dīn, son of Miskīn Ṣāhib. In characters of about the 18th century.
230	Do. On the lamp-post of a grave.	...	...	A.H. 1249 (& chronogram), Muḥarram 5, night= 1833 A.D., May 25	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Bahā'u'd-Dīn.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<p><b>TAMIL NADU—<i>Contd.</i></b></p> <p><b>MADURAI DISTRICT—<i>Concl'd.</i></b></p> <p><b>MADURAI TALUK—<i>Concl'd.</i></b></p> <p><b>MADURĀI—<i>Concl'd.</i></b></p>					
231	Dargāh of Minnā Nūru'd-Dīn, same locality. Headstone of a grave.	...	...	A.H. 1133 (?), Muḥarram = 1720 A.D., October-November	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the death of 'Azamat Bibi daughter of Muḥammad Sikandar, a trader (Saudāgar)
232	Dargāh of Khwāja 'Alāu'd-Dīn Shamsu'd-Dīn in Maḥalla Goripatyam. Loose slab in the courtyard.	...	...	...	Arabic, Thulth	Fragmentary. Extant portion contains religious text (Tradition) and reference to the king. In characters of about the 15th century.
	<p><b>NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT</b></p> <p><b>ARCOT TALUK</b></p>					
233	ARCOT.—Mosque of Tipū Auliya. Slab above the central mihrāb.	...	...	A.H. 1141, (& chronogram) = 1728-29 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Assigns the construction of a mosque to Sa'ādatu'llāh Khān, the ocean of kindness. Composed by Maḍh(?).



234	Dargāh of Tipū Auliya. Slab above the western door.	...	...	Do.	Do.	States that the jewel-like Tomb ( <i>Rauḍa</i> ) of Tipū the saint was constructed by Sa'adatull āh Khān, 'the ocean of generosity'.
235	Tomb of Asadu'llah Khān in Maḥalla Indū-Nagar. Slab above the northern door.	...	...	A.H. 1149, (chronogram), Jumādā II 2, Saturday= 1736 A.D., September 27	Do.	Records the death of Saiyyid Asadu'llāh Khān. Composed by Khādim.
236	Headstone of a grave on the roadside near the mosque of Faqīr Aḥmad.	...	....	(1) A.H. 1168= 1754-55 A.D. (2) A.H. 1170 =1756-57 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Contains the text of a legal ( <i>shar'ī</i> ) attestation to the effect that a house ( <i>ḥaveli</i> ) belonging to Kamāl Muḥammad son of Jamāl Muḥammad was purchased as per legal deed by Mīr Faḡl 'Alī who was buried therein after his death on the first date. The attestor probably, 'Arif by name claims that he being a servant of the later Mīr Ṣāhib, the said house has come in to his possession.
237	Mosque of Faqīr Aḥmad. Dargāh of 'Azamatu'llāh Shāh Qādiri. Slab over the northern door.	...	....	A.H. 1169 (words)= 1755-56 A.D.	Persian verse, Naskh	Records the death of 'Azamatu'llāh, a gnostic.
238	Do. Loose slab in the Dargāh.	....	...	A.H. 1208 (& chronogram)= 1793-94 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the death of a saint sayyid Aḥmad Qādiri. Composed by 'Azamat.
239	Do. Headstone of a grave in the courtyard.	...	...	A.H. 1268 (& chronogram)= 1851-52 A.D.	Do.	Records the demise of Dīn Muḥammad, a man of great learning and accomplishments. Composed by Sayyid Qādir Pādshāh.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1976-77 — *Contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<p><b>TAMIL NADU—<i>Contd.</i></b></p> <p><b>NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT—<i>Contd.</i></b></p> <p><b>ARCOT TALUK—<i>Contd.</i></b></p> <p><b>ARCOT—<i>Contd.</i></b></p>					
240	Jāmi' Mosque. Over the central <i>mīhrāb</i> .	...	...	....	Persian verse, <u>Thulth</u>	Contains a famous couplet likening the four companions of the Prophet, Abū Bakr, 'Umar, 'Uthmān and 'Alī to the Lamp, Mosque, Pulpit and prayer-niche. In characters of about the 18th century.
241	Do. Tomb of Sa'ādatu'llāh <u>Khān</u> . Over the northern door.	...	...	A.H. 1144 (& chronogram)= 1731-32 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	States that the death of Sa'ādatu'llāh <u>Khān</u> , a great lover of 'Alī, was mentioned by the angels.
242	Do. Above the western door.	...	...	A.H. 1146 (& chronogram)= 1733-34 A.D.	Do.	Records the death of the saintly Sa'ādatu'llāh <u>Khān</u> , a slave of 'Alī.
243	Do. Grave on a platform in the courtyard. Headstone.	....	...	A.H. 1201 (& chronogram)= 1786-87 A.D.	Do.	States that Qāḍī <u>Shāikh</u> Muḥammad Tilmisānī who was a vastly learned man died on the given date.

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244	Do. Grave near the gate. Headstone.	...	...	A.H. 1182, Dhu'l-Hijja 27 =1769 A.D., May 4	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the death of <u>Khalifa</u> Ismā'il Beg.
245	Dargāh of Burhān Shāh in Maḥalla Tājpūra. Loose slab in the courtyard.	...	....	A.H. 1188 (& chronogram)= 1774-75 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Invokes prayers on the spirit of Qadam 'Alī Shāh who died on the given date.
246	Tomb of Sayyid Ṣādiq Shāh in Maḥalla Dā'ūd Khān Chowk. Above the doorway.	...	...	A.H. 1128 (& chronogram)= 1715-16 A.D.	Persian verse, Naskh	States that Ṣādiq Shāh died on the given date.
247	Do. Loose slab.	....	—	(1) A.H. 11 (5)7, Sha'bān 11= 1744 A.D., September 8 (2) A.H. 1159, Rajab 6= 1746 A.D., July 14	Persian, Nasta'liq	States that Nawwāb Dā'ūd Khān had granted one <i>biḡha</i> land adjacent to Kutwāli office ( <i>Chabūtara</i> ) at Arkāt (Arcot) for the burial place of Mandū Kanchanī on the first date. Further states that sweet water was brought in the old Kunṭher canal for the use of her tomb at the cost of 12,000 ruprees on the second date by Shaikh Budhu and Muḥammad Ḥusain sons of Muḥammad Ḥayāt son of Muḥammad Kamāl.
248	Dargāh of Karīmu'llāh Shāh Qādirī. Above the southern door.	....	...	A.H. 1258= 1842-43 A.D.	Arabic & Persian, Naskh	Contains prayers for safety from worldly calamities. Date that of the construction of the tomb.
249	Dargāh of Khādīm Yāpir Makhdūm. Above the entrance.	...	...	A.H. 1221 (& chronogram)= 1806-07 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the construction of the tomb of Yā Pīr Makhdūm by his Khādīm (Attendant or Disciple) whose name is not given.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1976-77—*Contd.*

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Sl.No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>TAMIL NADU—<i>Contd.</i></b> <b>NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT</b> <b>—<i>Contd.</i></b> <b>ARCOT TALUK—<i>Concl'd.</i></b> <b>ARCOT—<i>Concl'd.</i></b>					
250	Dargāh of Ḥaḍrat Amīn Pīrān <u>Chishtī</u> . Above the northern door.	..	...	A.H. 1149 (& chronogram)= 1736-37 A.D.	Persian verse Nasta'liq	Records the death of Ḥusain <u>Shāh</u> .
251	Do. Above the eastern door.	....	...	A.H. 1185 (chronogram) =1771-72 A.D.	Do.	Records the construction of the tomb of Ḥusain Wālī, a saint.
252	Grave near the Bus Stand. Head-stone.	...	...	A.H. 1225= 1810-11 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Mīr <u>Ghulām Qādir</u> <u>Shūbedār</u> .
253	Dargāh of Sayyid Ḥusain <u>Shāh</u> in Mahalla Ḥusainpura. Above the eastern door.	...	...	A.H. 1144 (& chronogram)= 1731-32 A.D.	Persian verse, Naskh	Records the death of a saint named 'Ārif (?), who was a great religious scholar. Composed by Āgāh.

254	Do. Above the southern door.	...	...	(1) A.H. 1145 (& chronogram,) Rabi'I 14, Friday= 1732 A.D., August 24 (2) A.H. 1146 (& chronogram)= 1733-34 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	States that the construction of the tomb was started on the first date and it was completed on the second date. The builder is Hajj Husain.
255	Do. Above the northern door.	...	...	A.H. 1144, Shawwāl 25, Monday= 1732 A.D., April 10	Persian verse, Naskh	States that the deceased <u>Shaikh</u> (i.e. the saint) resided at Arkāt (Arcot) for six years before he expired in the first <i>pahar</i> on the given date. Composed and written by Sayyid Husain Shibghatu'llāh.
256	Do. Above the western door.	...	...	A.H. 1144 (& chronogram)= 1731-32 A.D.	Urdū verse, Naskh	Records the construction of the Tomb of His Holiness the saint (Ḥaḍrat <u>Shāh</u> ) by Husain son of 'Alī. Composed by Hasan.
<b>VELLORE TALUK</b>						
257	VELLORE.—Family graveyard of Tipū Sulṭān. Tomb of Fāṭima Begam. Above the entrance.	...	...	A.H. 1250 (& chronogram)= 1834-35 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	States that Fāṭima Begam, the daughter of the Sulṭān (i.e. Tipū Sulṭān) expired on the given date.
258	Do. Tomb of Mirzā Riḍa Husain. Above the entrance.	...	...	A.H. 1247 (& chronogram)= 1831-32 A.D.	Do.	Records the death of Mirzā Riḍa Husain.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1976-77—Contd.

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>TAMIL NADU—Contd.</b> <b>NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT</b> <b>—Contd.</b> <b>VELLORE TALUK—Contd.</b> <b>VELLORE—Contd.</b>					
259	Do. Tomb of <i>Bakhshī</i> Begam. Above the entrance.	...	....	(1) A.H. 1219 (& chronogram)= 1804-05 A.D. (2) A.H. 1222 (& chronogram)= 1807-08 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the first date as that of the death of <i>Bakhshī</i> Begam, wife of <i>Haider</i> and mother of <i>Tipū Bādshāh</i> and the second as that of the construction of her tomb.
260	Do. Tomb of <i>Tipū Sulṭān's</i> wife. Above the entrance.	...	...	A.H. 1250 (& chronogram)= 1834-35 A.D.	Do.	Records the death of <i>Bādshāh</i> Begam, wife of ( <i>Tipu</i> ) <i>Sulṭān</i> .
261	Do. Loose slab.	...	...	A.H. 1248, Rajab 20= 1832 A.D., December 13	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the death of <i>Farḡu'llāh Khān</i> .

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262	Tomb of <u>Shāh</u> 'Alī Bādshāh to the west of the above graveyard. Above the entrance.	...	A.H. 1231 (& chronogram) & signs)= 1815-16 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the death of <u>Shāh</u> 'Alī Bādshāh.
263	Mosque of Qādir <u>Shāh</u> . Above the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	...	A.H. 1258 (& chronogram)= 1842-43 A.D.	Do.	States that the wonderful Masjid-i-Qādir <u>Shāh</u> was built by the Hājī (Pilgrim) of the two holy cities (Mecca and Madīna).
264	Mosque of Chandā <u>Shāh</u> . Above the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	...	A.H. 1148 (& chronogram)= 1735-36 A.D.	Arabic prose & Persian verse, Nasta'liq	States that Hamdā built this mosque in Vellore on the given date.
265	Do. Madan Diwān Chowk graveyard nearby. Headstones of graves No. 1.	...	A.H. 1169 (& chronogram)= 1755-56 A.D.	Persian verse, <u>Thulth</u>	Records the death of Hākīm (i.e. Physician) 'Alī Akbar, a slave of the court of the Imāms particularly of Husain.
266	No. 2.	....	A.H. 1274, Rajab 1= 1858 A.D., February 15	Persian, Nasta'liq	States that Maryam Bī wife of Khudāwand Khān the Havāldār died in child-birth.
267	No. 3.	....	A.H. 1140 (& chronogram)= 1727-28 A.D.	Arabic prose & Persian verse, <u>Thulth</u> & Nasta'liq	Records the death of Ghulām 'Alī son of Muḥammad Sa'id.
268	Dargāh of Saidāni Bibī near the fort. Headstone of a grave	...	A.H. 1128 (& chronogram)= 1715-16 A.D.	Persian verse, Naskh	States that the occupant of the grave, a female child, daughter of Sayyid Ibrāhīm Ṭabāṭabā, an ardent follower of Murtaḍā and slave of Fāṭima died on the given date.

**D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1976-77—Contd.**

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>TAMIL NADU—Contd.</b> <b>NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT—Contd.</b> <b>VELLORE TALUK—Contd.</b> <b>VELLORE—Contd.</b>					
269	Jāmi' Mosque. Tomb of Sayyid Shāh 'Abdu'l-Laṭīf in the courtyard. Above the arch of the westren wall.	...	...	A.H. 1150 (& chronogram)= 1737-38 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Shāh 'Abdu'l-Laṭīf, the great grandfather of the composer of the text, Ruknu'd-Dīn.
270	Madrasa-i-Laṭīfīa. Tomb of Ḥaḍrat Makānī. On the northern wall. No. 1.	...	...	A.H. 1194 (& chronogram)= 1780 A.D.	Do.	Records the death of a great saint Muḥyiu'd-Dīn Dhawāqī (Sic). Composed by Amīn.
271	Do. No. 2.	...	...	A.H. 1182 (& chronogram)= 1768-69 A.D.	Do.	Records the death of the pillar of the Faith (Ruknu'd-Dīn) and a great saint Shāh (A)bu'l-Ḥasan Qurbī. Composed by Āgāh.
272	Do. No. 3.	...	...	A.H. 1243 (& chronograms)= 1827-28 A.D.	Do.	Records the death of (A)bu'l Ḥasan, a great saint.

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273	Do. No. 4.	...	...	A.H. 1245 (& chronogram)= 1829-30 A.D.	Do.	Assigns the construction of the tomb to Muhyiu'd-Dīn Thānī (i.e. the Second), son of (A)bu'l-Ḥasan.
274	Do. Graveyard. Headstone of a grave.	...	...	A.H. 1264 (& chronogram)= 1847-48 A.D.	Do.	States that a Mir Abu'l-Qāsim a Sayyid who was the chief Amin ( <i>qadr</i> -Amin) at Salem deid suddenly at Vellore on the given date. Composed by Rajā.
275	Do. Headstone of another grave.	...	..	A.H. 1291, Jumādā II 11, 1874 A.D., June 26	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Hāji Nawwāb Ja'far Ḥusain Khān Kalāmī (of) Ranjangaḍ.
276	Tomb of Nāzuk Ratan Bī in Maḥalla Kanwattam. Above the western gate, inner side.	...	...	...	Arabic, Naskh	Contains religious text ( <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter LV, verse 26). In characters of about the 18th century.
277	Do. Above the arch in the eastern wall, inner side.	...	...	...	Do.	Do. ( <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter II, part of verse 201). Do.
278	Chhoṭī-Masjid in Maḥalla Raḥmatpālā. Headside of a grave in the compound.	...	...	A.H. 1271, Dhu'l-Hijja 22 =1855 A.D., September 5	Persian, Naskh	Records the death of Quṭbī Bībī.
279	Do. Headside of another grave.	...	...	A.H. 1265 (& chronogram), Jumādā II 7= 1849 A.D., April 30	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Šūbedār Sayyid Anṣar.
280	'Idgāh-Graveyard in the same locality. Headstones of graves. No. 1.	...	...	A.H. 1288, Dhu'l-Qa'da 22 = 1872 A.D. February 2	Persian, Nasta'liq	Damaged. States that 'Abdu'l-Karīm son of (name not clear) Karnal (Colonel) Lāvezon (Lousen?) Šāhib expired on the given date.

## D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1976-77—Contd.

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>TAMIL NADU—Contd.</b> <b>NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT</b> <b>—Concl'd.</b> <b>VELLORE TALUK—Concl'd.</b> <b>VELLORE—Concl'd.</b>					
281	Do. No. 2.	...	...	...	Arabic, Naskh	Damaged. Contains religious text ( <i>Basmala</i> & First Creed). In characters of about the 19th century.
282	Do. No. 3.	...	...	A.H. 1270= 1853-54 A.D.	Do.	Contains religious text ( <i>Basmola</i> and First Creed).
283	Do. No. 4.	...	...	A.H. 1257 (words), Ramaḡān 16= 1841 A.D., November 1	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Amīnu'd-Dīn, a teacher(?)
284	Do. No. 5.	...	...	A.H. 1274 Dhu'l-Qa'da 4 =1858 A.D. June 16	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the demise of Asad Bī wife of Hawāl-dār <u>Shaikh</u> Mīrān in child-birth.

285	Do. No. 6.	...	...	A.H. 1287 Rabi' I 21= 1857 A.D., November 9	Do.	States that Chānd Bi wife of Subedār <u>Shaikh</u> (A?) mīn died of plague ( <i>wabā</i> ).
286	Barī-Masjid-Graveyard in Mahalla Qasba. Headstones of graves. No. 1.	...	...	A.H. 1294, Ramaḡān 7= 1877 A.D., September 15	Do.	Records the death of Maulānā Ḥaḡrat <u>Shaikh</u> 'Alī Ṣāhib, the Qāḡi in the 4th Infantry ( <i>paidal</i> ).
287	No. 2.	...	....	A.H. 1288 (& chronogram)= 1871-72 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Damaged. Records the death of Sayyid <u>Shāh</u> Jamāl. Composed by Muṣrif.
288	Do. No. 3.	....	....	A.H. 1288, Muḡarram 17 Friday= 1871 A.D., April 8	Arabic & Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Sakīna Bibi wife of Sayyid <u>Shāh</u> Jamāl and mother of Sayyid Aḡmad.
<p style="text-align: center;">RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MUDUKULATUR TALUK</p>						
289	ERUVADI.—Dargāh of Ibrāhīm <u>Shāhid</u> . Above the main entrance.	...	...	....	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Contains religious text (First Creed). In characters of about the 18th century.
290	Below the above.	....	...	A.H. 1207 (& chronogram)= 1792-93 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the construction of the tomb of the martyr Ibrāhīm by 'Iṭibār <u>Khān</u> .

## D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1976-77—Contd.

182

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>TAMIL NADU—Contd.</b> <b>RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT</b> <b>—Concl'd.</b>  <b>RAMANATHAPURAM TALUK</b>					
291	KILAKARAI.— Mosque called Kulankaraipalli. Headstones of graves in the courtyard. No. 1.	....	....	A.H. 1244, Jumādā II 19, Wednesday= 1828 A.D., December 27	Arabic, Naskh	States that the deceased <u>Ghunyā</u> Labbey, the <u>Hāfiẓ</u> and a trader, son of Aḥmad son of Maḥmūd son of <u>Shāikh</u> 'Alī al-Karakarī died on the given date.
292	No. 2.	....	....	...	Arabic prose & verse, <u>Thulth</u>	Contains verses on the transitoriness of the world and requesting prayers for the deceased. Name not given. In characters of about the 18th century.
293	No. 3. (Obverse and reverse).	....	....	A.H. 1202, <u>Dhu'l-Qa'da</u> 9, Friday= 1788 A.D., August 11	Arabic verse & prose, Naskh	Letters peeled off. Records the death of Malikkar (?) Jauhar (?) son of 'Abdu'llāh.
294	Old Jāmi' mosque. On the facade.	...	...	A.H. 1234= 1818-19 A.D.	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Records the construction of a mosque by Ḥabīb Muḥammad and 'Abdu'l-Qādir sons of Ismā'il Labbey son of 'Abdu'l-Qādir Malikkar.

295	Do. Headstones of graves in the courtyard. No. 1.	...	...	A.H. 1070, Rajab, Monday night= 1660 A.D., March-April	Arabic verse & prose, Naskh	Records the death of <u>Shaiikh</u> Ibrāhīm Marikkār son of Qaffāl (?) Nainā.
296	No. 2.	...	...	....	Arabic, Naskh	Damaged. Seems to record the death of a pious and learned man. Only the deceased's surname Marikkār and father's name Jamālu'd-Dīn are legible. In characters of about the 17th century.
297	Mosque called Appapalli. Headstones of grave in the courtyard.	...	...	...	Do.	Do. Records the death of some one (name illegible). Do.
298	RĀMNĀTHPURAM.—Barī-Masjid. Above the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	...	...	A.H. 1211 (& chronogram)= 1796-97 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the construction of a mosque.
299	Headstone of a grave in front of the above mosque.	...	...	A.H. 1278, <u>Shawwāl</u> 4, Saturday= 1862 A.D., April 4	Persian, Naskh	Records the death of <u>Ghauth</u> Bibī wife of <u>Shaiikh</u> 'Abdu'l-Qādir Ṣāhib Taḥṣildār, resident of Fort Madhurā (Madūrā'i ?).
SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT						
CHIDAMBARAM TALUK						
300	CHIDAMBARAM.—Nawwāb-Masjid. Headstone of a grave in the courtyard.	...	...	A.H. 1215 (& chronogram), Ṣafar 2= 1800 A.D., June 25	Arabic & Persian verse, Naskh & Nasta'liq	Records the death of Sayyid Ḥusain; composed by his son Sayyid Ḥusainu'd-Dīn <u>Khān</u> .

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1976-77—*Contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<b>TAMIL NADU—<i>Contd.</i></b>					
	<b>SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT</b> <i>— Concl'd.</i>					
	<b>CHIDAMBARAM TALUK—<i>Concl'd.</i></b>					
301	PORTONOVO.—Jāmi' mosque called Mirān Palli. On the facade.	...	....	...	Arabic, Naskh	Contains religious text (First Creed and names of four caliphs). In characters of about the 19th century.
	<b>TIRUCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT</b>					
	<b>PERAMBALUR TALUK</b>					
302	VALIKANDAPURAM.—Old Jāmi' mosque. On the northern wall of the prayer-hall.	....	...	A.H. 1124 ? (& chronogram)= 1712-13 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Assigns the construction of a mosque to Shams Khān. Cf. <i>A.R.S.Ep.</i> , 1951-52, No. 215, of Appendix B.
	<b>TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT</b>					
	<b>KULAWANIGARPURAM TALUK</b>					
303	PĀLYAMCOTTAI.—Kula wani-garpuram graveyard. Headstones of graves. No. 1.	...	...	A.H. 1130, Muḥarram 6, Thursday= 1717 A.D., November 29	Arabic, Naskh	Records the death of Muḥammad Labbey the learned (al-'Ālim) son of Shaikh Ṣadqatu'llāh al-Qāhīrī.

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304	No. 2.	....	...	...	Persian, Nasta'liq	Fragmentary and badly damaged. Records the death of Najaf Khān ? Son of Ḥasan Khān Kokāni. Date portion lost. In characters of about the 18th century.
305	No. 3.	...	....	A.H. 1251, Rajab 4, Thursday, 8. 30 A.M. = 1835 A.D., October 26	Do.	Records the death of Ḥusain Bibi.
TIRUCHENDUR TALUK						
306	KĀYALPATTANAM.—Mosque called Jāmi' Kabir. Cemetery on the north. Loose slab.	...	...	...	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Fragmentary. Probably a death record of some lady. In characters of about the 15th century.
307	Do. Headstone of a grave.	...	....	A.H. 1211 (words), Rabi'I 2, Monday = 1796 A.D., September 5	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	States that the grave belongs to Sayyid Muḥyiu'd-Dīn son of Sayyid 'Abdu'l-Qādir son of Maḥmūd son of Sayyid Aḥmad son of 'Alī son of Maḥmūd son of Aḥmad son of 'Alī son of Ḥusain son of Fakḥru'd-Dīn son of Nūru'd-Dīn. Employs the words <i>al-Wālī's-Sultān</i> (lit. the chief of the Sultān) with his name. Date that of death.
308	Do. Cemetery on the west. Headstone of a grave.	...	...	A.H. 905 (words), (Rabi'II 22, Wednesday = 1499 A.D., November 26	Do.	Records the death of Khadija daughter of Muḥammad son of <u>Shaikh</u> Abi Bakr of <u>shaikh</u> 'Uṭhmān son of Muḥammad son of Ibrāhīm son of Ṣadāqat al-Qāhiriya.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1976-77—Contd.

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<p><b>TAMIL NADU—Contd.</b></p> <p><b>TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT</b> — <i>Contd.</i></p> <p><b>TIRUCHENDUR TALUK—Contd.</b></p> <p><b>KĀYALPATṬANAM—Contd.</b></p>					
309	Mosque called Kuttiyarpalli. Cemetery on the east. Headstone of a grave.	...	...	...	Arabic, Naskh	Fragmentary and damaged. Portions including date illegible. Records the death of <u>Shaikh</u> Muḥammad alias (illegible) son of Faḡīlān Muthliyār son of Nainār <u>Shaikh</u> Muḥammad son of Mayyā <u>Shamsu'd dīn</u> .....son of Aḥmad son of <u>Shaikh</u> Farīdu'd-Dīn son of... ..Refers to the deceased as the learned, the accomplished, the perfect, the lover of the strangers and the poor, etc. In characters of about the 16th century.
310	Graveyard near the Mosque called Marukkudiyarapalli Headstone of a grave.	...	...	A.H. 928 (words), Dhu'l-Qa'da 25, Wednesday night = 1522 A.D., October 16	Do.	Records the death of <u>Shaikh</u> Mayyā popularly known as Hāmiyā son of Faḡīlār <u>Shaikh</u> Nainā son of <u>Shaikh</u> Mayyā al-Ma'barī.



311	Do. Headstone of another grave.	....	...	....	Arabic verse, Naskh	Damaged. The extant portion contains a request for prayer for the deceased. In characters of about the 18th century.
312	Dargāh of Nainār Muḥammad. Slab fixed in the platform.	....	...	A.H. 887 (words), Jumādā I, Monday= 1482 A.D., June-July	Arabic, Naskh	Damaged. Records the death of (name illegible) son of Marikāyār son of <u>Shamsu'd-Dīn</u> son of Nainā Marikāyār.
313	Mosque called Karpudiyarpalli. To the right of the main entrance.	....	...	A.H. 9 XX, <u>Sha'bān</u> , Monday	Do.	Badly damaged. Records the death of someone.
314	Graveyard at Mirkiyarpalli. Headstones of graves. No. 1.	....	...	A.H. 912 (words), Jumādā II 1, Sunday night= 1506 A.D., October 19	Do.	Records the demise of the learned and accomplished <u>Shaikh</u> Nūh son of the learned and perfect <u>Shaikh</u> Sayyid Aḥmad son of 'Allāma Nūh al-Bakārī.
315	No. 2	....	...	A.H. 1226 (words), Rabī' II 10, Tuesday= 1811 A.D., May 4	Do.	Records the death of the merchant Sulaimān son of Bhīrānainān son of Aḥmad al-Kabīr.
316	No. 3	....	...	A.H. 1229 (words), <u>Dhu'l-Qa'da</u> 16 Thursday= 1814 A.D., October 30	Do.	Badly damaged. Records the death of the merchant Muḥammad, son of the merchant ..... Nainā, son of the merchant.....Nainā.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<p><b>TAMIL NADU—Concl'd.</b></p> <p><b>TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT—Concl'd.</b></p> <p><b>TIRUCHENDUR TALUK—Concl'd.</b></p> <p><b>KĀYALPAṬṬANAM—Concl'd.</b></p>					
317	Mosque called Sirupalli. Graves in a room attached to the mosque. No. 1, foot-side.	....	....	A.H. 812 (words), Ramaḡān 9= 1410 A.D., January 15	Arabic, Naskh	Records the death of Maulānā Ṣiddīq Mūṣilī(?) son of Nainā (?) son of Muḡammad al-'Irāqī.
318	No. 2, head and foot-side.	....	...	A.H. 811 (words), Shawwāl 4 Wednesday night= 1409 A.D., February 20	Arabic verse & prose, Naskh	Records the death of 'Abdu'l-Malik son of Sayyid Aḡmad son of Sa'du'd-Dīn. Cf. <i>A.R.S. Ep.</i> , 1949-50, No. 380 of Appendix B.
319	Do. No. 3. Do.	....	....	A.H. ...., Rajab 8, Friday	Do.	Fragmentary. Records the martyrdom of Bibi Maryam daughter of Sayyid Aḡmad Mudliyar. In characters of about the 18th century.

# UTTAR PRADESH

## AGRA DISTRICT

### AGRA TAHSIL

320	AGRA.—Mosque in Phul-Katra in Mahalla Tajganj. On the northern wall.	...	...	A.H. 1288= 1871-72 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the construction of the verandah ( <i>barāmda</i> ) of the mosque by Buddhū Khān, the Šūbedār under the English (i.e. British).
321	Miyān Nazīr Park. same Mahalla. Headstone of the grave of Miyān Nazīr.	....	...	(1) A.H. 1246 (& chronogram), Šafar 26= 1830 A.D., August 16 (2) 1941 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Sayyid Walī Muḥammad poetically named Nazīr Akbarābādī, a well-known poet of Urdū. First date that of his death. Slab set up on the second date by the Bazm-i-Nazīr (Nazīr Society).
322	Headstone another grave, same place.	...	....	A.H. 1295 (& chronogram)= 1878 A.D.	Do.	Records the demise of (a poet) Mīr Gulzār 'Alī (son of Nazīr Akbarābādī). Composed by his pupil Munshī Ghulām Muḥammad Khān poetically named Rihā.
323	Loose sarcophagus lying nearby. Brought from some other place. Top and sides.	...	...	....	Arabic prose & Persian verse, Naskh & Naskh in Tughrā	Contains religious text (First Creed, Attributes of God, <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter II, verses 255-56) and a persian couplet referring to the passing away of the deceased (name not given). In characters of about the 17th century.
324	Panja-i-Shāhī Masjid, in Mulkū Galī, same Mahalla. Graves in the enclosure. Headstones. No. 1.	....	...	A.H. 1258, Sha'bān 10, Friday= 1842 A.D., September 16	Persian verse, Naskh & Nasta'liq	Records the death of Mīr Imām 'Alī a gnostic (' <i>arīf</i> ).

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	UTTAR PRADESH—Contd. AGRA DISTRICT—Contd. AGRA TAHSIL—Concl'd. AGRA—Concl'd.					
325	No. 2.	....	....	A.H. 1278 (& chronogram), Muḥarram 11 =1861 A.D., July 19	Persian verse, Naskh Nasta'liq	Records the death of Ḥāji Nithār 'Alī, a saint and spiritual guide ( <i>pīr</i> ).
326	Do. Loose sarcophagus in the same enclosure.	....	...	A.H. 1118 (& chronogram)= 1706-07 A.D.	Arabic prose & Persian verse, Naskh & Nasta'liq	States that Muḥammad Karīm, a devoted admirer of the Prophet and his descendants, died on the given date.
327	Dargāh of Shāh Karīm in Maḥalla Nā'i-kī-Mandī. Loose slab.	...	..	....	Arabic prose & Persian verse, Naskh	Fragmentary. Refers to the death of somebody mourned by the world'. In characters of about the 18th century.
328	Shāhī Masjid, also called Masjid-i-Mukhannathān in Lohāmandī. Above the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	....		....	Arabic, Thulth	Contains religious text (First Creed). In characters of about the 19th century.

329	PANJA.—Graveyard near the above mosque. Heedstone of one of the three graves on the platform.	...	...	A.H. 1228 (& chronogram), <u>Sha'bān</u> 14. Thursday= 1813 A.D., August 12	Arabic verse & prose & Persian prose, Naskh & Nasta'liq	Records the death of Bibi Nanhi, a lover of the Prophet's descendents.
330	Graveyard in Jangi-Khāna Park on the Tāj-Maḥal Road. Headstones of graves. No. 1.	...	...	A.H. 1216, <u>Sha'bān</u> 11, Friday= 1801 A.D., December 17	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Maṅṣūr Khān, a leading person or a chief ( <i>ra'īs</i> ).
331	No. 2.	....	...	A.H. 1283 (& chronogram)= 1866-67 A.D.	Do.	States that Begam Jān, described as Bilqīs of the Age, died while delivering a son.
332	No. 3.	....	...	A.H. 1241 (& chronogram), Muḥarram 4= 1825 A.D., August 19	Do.	Records the death of Sayyid Aḥmad Zamān Riḍāvi.
333	KACHCHI-SARĀI.—Old Cemetery. Headstones of Graves. No. 1.	....	...	A.H. 1287 (& chronogram), Ramaḍān 21, Thursday= 1870 A.D., December 15	Arabic prose & Urdū verse, Nasta'liq	Record the death of a young man named Faṭḥ 'Alī Khān. Composed by Fakhr.
334	No. 2.	....	...	A.H. 1290 (& chronogram), Ṣafar 6, Friday = 1873 A.D., April 5	Urdū verse, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Mumman Khān. Composed by Bāḡin.

No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
<b>UTTAR PRADESH—Contd.</b>  <b>ALIGARH DISTRICT</b>  <b>ALIGARH TAHSIL</b>						
335	ALIGARH.—'Idgāh. On the facade.	...	....	A.H. 1211 (& words & chronogram)= 1796-97 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	States that the 'Idgāh which was first built by <u>Ikhtiyār Khān</u> was renovated by Sardār <u>Khān Mewāti</u> on the given date. Composed by 'Alī.
336	Dargāh of <u>Shāh Jamāl Shamsu'l-'Arifin</u> . Graves to the north of the main tomb. Headstones. No. 1.	....	....	A.H. [1]250, <u>Sha'bān</u> 5= 1834 A.D., December 7	Arabic & Persian, mixture of <u>Naskh</u> & Nasta'liq	Records the death of 'Alī Akbar.
337	No. 2.	....	....	A.H. 1195 (& words), <u>Shawwāl</u> 25= 1781 A.D., October 14	Arabic prose & Persian verse, <u>Thulth</u> & Nasta'liq	Records the death of <u>Mīrzā Husaīn Bakhsh</u> .
338	No. 3.	....	...	A.H. 1198 (& words), <u>Shawwāl</u> 27= 1784 A.D., September 13	Arabic & Persian, <u>Naskh</u> & Nasta'liq	States that <u>Quraishī Khānam</u> daughter of <u>Karam Baig</u> died on the given date.

MATHURA DISTRICT						
MAT TAHSIL						
339	NOHJHIL.—Mosque of Mākhdūm Shāh. Medallions in the northern wall.	....	...	....	Persian, Naskh	Execution crude. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 19th century.
340	Medallions in the southern wall.	...	...	....	Arabic, Naskh	Reads : <i>Allahu Akbar</i> (Allāh is greatest). Do.
MATHURA TAHSIL						
341	MATHURĀ.—Qāzion-ki-Masjid in Maḥalla Bhuteshwar. On the facade.	...	...	A.H. 1251 = 1835-36 A.D.	Do.	Contains religious text (First and Second Creeds). Written by Qāḍī Sayyid Muzaḥḥar 'Alī son of Qāḍī Sayyid Mardān 'Alī.
342	Do. Three graves in the compound. No. 1.	....	...	A.H. 1274, Shawwāl 29, Friday = 1858 A.D., June 12	Persian, Naskh in Ṭuḡhrā & Nasta'liq	Records the death of Qāḍī Sayyid Sa'ādat. 'Alī Riḍāvi, the middle son of Qāḍī Sayyid Mardān 'Alī.
343	No. 2.	....	...	A.H. 1215, Rabi'ī 27, Saturday = 1800 A.D., August 18	Persian Naskh	Records the death of Qāḍī Sayyid Mardān 'Alī son of Qāḍī Sayyid Najaf 'Alī Riḍāvi.
344	No. 3.	...	...	A.H. 1276, Muḥarram 18, Thursday = 1859 A.D., August 17	Persian, Naskh & Nasta'liq	Records the death of Qāḍī Sayyid Mubārak 'Alī Riḍāvi, the youngest son of Qāḍī Sayyid Mardān 'Alī.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1976-77—*Contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	king	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	UTTAR PRADESH— <i>Concl'd.</i> MATHURA DISTRICT— <i>Concl'd.</i> MATHURA TAHSIL— <i>Concl'd.</i> MATHURĀ— <i>Concl'd.</i>					
345	Two graves on a platform outside the above mosque. No. 1.	...	...	A.H. 1197, Rabī'II 10, Friday = 1783 A.D., March 15	Persian, Naskh	Records the death of Qāḍī Sayyid Najaf 'Alī.
346	No. 2.	...	...	A.H. 1271, Shawwāl 24 Friday = 1855 A.D., July 10	Persian, Naskh & Nasta'liq	Records the death of Qāḍī Sayyid Zafar 'Alī Khān Rīḡavī, Qāḍī of the city ( <i>shahr</i> ) of Mathurā and eldest son of Qāḍī Sayyid Mardān 'Alī.
347	KARBALĀ.—Graveyard. On a grave near the Bāra Khambā.	..	...	A.H. 1198, Rabī'I 5 = 1784 A.D., January 28	Arabic & Persian, Naskh	Records the death of Abū Tālib Baig son of Muḥammad Fāḡil, a resident of Binīshn, a quarter ( <i>maḥāl</i> ) of the city ( <i>balada</i> ) of Nishāpūr.
348	Do. On a grave on a platform.	...	...	(1) A.H. 1250, Dhu'l-Hijja 19	Do.	Records that Ḥājī Ḥasan died on the first date. The second date that of writing.

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY



				= 1835 A.D., April 18 (2) A.H. 1251, Muḥarram 7 = 1835 A.D., May 5		
349	On a grave near the mosque in Maḥalla Masānī.	...	....	A.H. 1277 (& 3 chrono- grams), Sha'bān 7 = 1861 A.D., February 18	Arabic prose & Persian prose & verse, Nasta'liq	Records the death of the young <u>Shaikh Shihābu'</u> d-Dīn Banī Isrā'il Fathpūri (i.e. of Fathpūr). Composed by his (elder) brother Majīd.
MEERUT DISTRICT						
HAPUR TAHSIL						
350	GARHMUKTESAR.—Dargāh Ganj-Baksh. On the eastern wall of the 'Idgāh.	Mamlūk	Ghiyāthu'd-Dīn Balban	A.H. 682 (words), Rabī'ī, middle, i.e. 15=1283 A.D., June 13	Arabic, Naskh	Records the construction of an edifice ('imārat) during the gover norship (ayālat) of Bektars, a's-Sulṭānī. Published, <i>Ep. In. Mos</i> ; 1913-14, p. 29, pl. XI b.
WEST BENGAL						
CALCUTTA DISTRICT						
CALCUTTA SUB-DIVISION						
351	CALCUTTA.—Nākhudā-Masjid on the Lower Circular Road. On the facade.	...	...	A.H. 1274 (& 2 chrono- grams)= 1857-58 A.D.	Arabic prose & Persian verse & prose, Nasta'liq	Records the construction of the mosque. Also names Qurbān Aḥmad as the engraver.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1976-77—*Concl.*

196

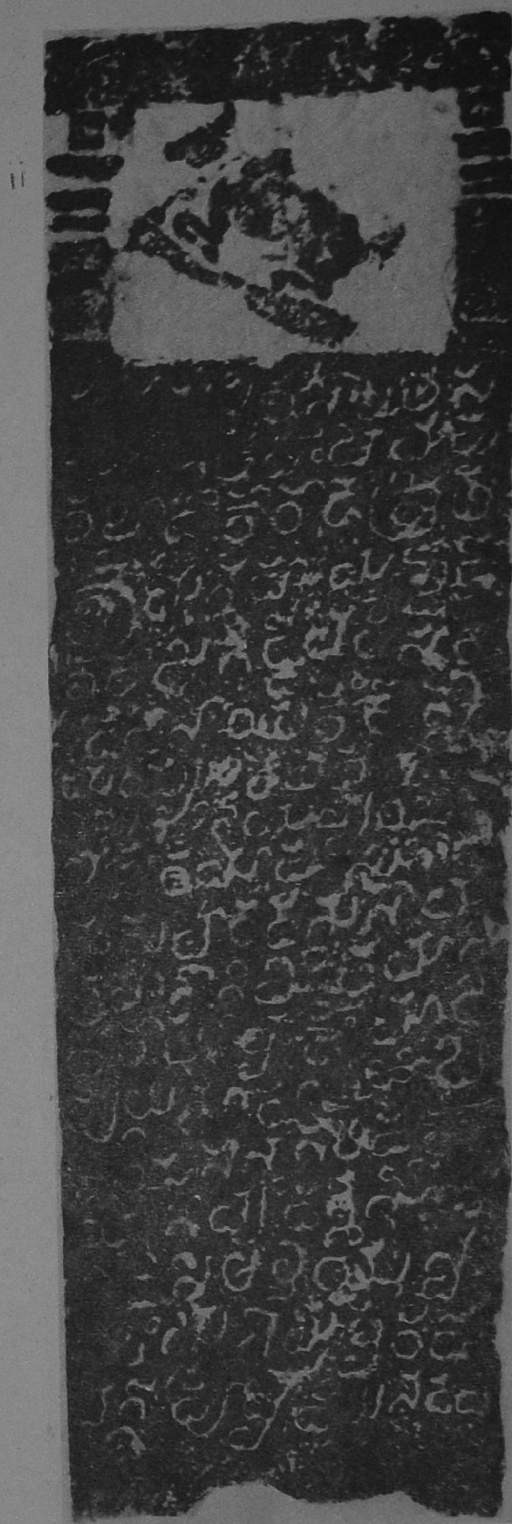
Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
352	<p>WEST BENGAL, —<i>Concl.</i></p> <p>CALCUTTA DISTRICT —<i>Concl.</i></p> <p>CALCUTTA SUB-DIVISION —<i>Concl.</i></p> <p>CALCUTTA—<i>Concl.</i></p> <p>Qasā'iyon-kī-Masjid in Mahalla Qāzīpūra. On the facade.</p>	...	....	<p>A.H. 1266, (words), Jumādā I 11, Friday, Bangla Year 1255, Chait 25 = 1850 A.D., March 25</p>	<p>Arabic &amp; Persian, Nasta'liq</p>	<p>States that the mosque was built by Lālū Bīrī and <u>Shāikh</u> Bhondū on the third <i>pās</i> (pahar) of the given date.</p>

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

## E.—LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1976-77

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
6654	Amarāvati, Guntur Taluk, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh	Prakrit inscription on white marble railing at the site of the stūpa. ( <i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1953-54, No. B 35, plate facing p. 20).	Quarter
6655	Calcutta, West Bengal	Coins of Menanader and Later Kush-āṇa Vāsu (?) ( <i>Ibid.</i> , 1954-55, Nos. D. 2 and 10, plate facing p. 94).	Do.
6656	Petlūrīpālem, Narasaraopet Taluk, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh	Coin of Mahākshatrapa Rudrasēna II. ( <i>Ibid.</i> , 1956-57, No. E. 46, plate IV).	Do.
6657	Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	Coin of Hermaeces. ( <i>Ibid.</i> , 1959-60, No. E. 68, plate V).	Do.
6658	Calcutta, West Bengal (Findspot : Deypāra, Hooghly District)	Arabic inscription of 'Alau'd-Dīn Husain Shāh of Sultans of Bengal. ( <i>Ibid.</i> , No. D 4 and plate)	Do.
6659	Cambay, Cambay Taluk, Kaira District, Gujarat.	Persian inscription dated A.H. 615. ( <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 95 and plate).	Do.
6660	Jalna, Jalna Taluk, Aurangabad District, Maharashtra.	Arabic inscriptions dated A.H. 990. ( <i>Ibid.</i> , 1964-65, No. D. 155 and plate).	Do.
6661	Bijapur, Bijapur Taluk, Bijapur District, Karnataka	Arabic inscription of Ibrāhīm 'Ādil-shāh II, A.H. 991. ( <i>Ibid.</i> , No. D. 261 and plate).	Do.

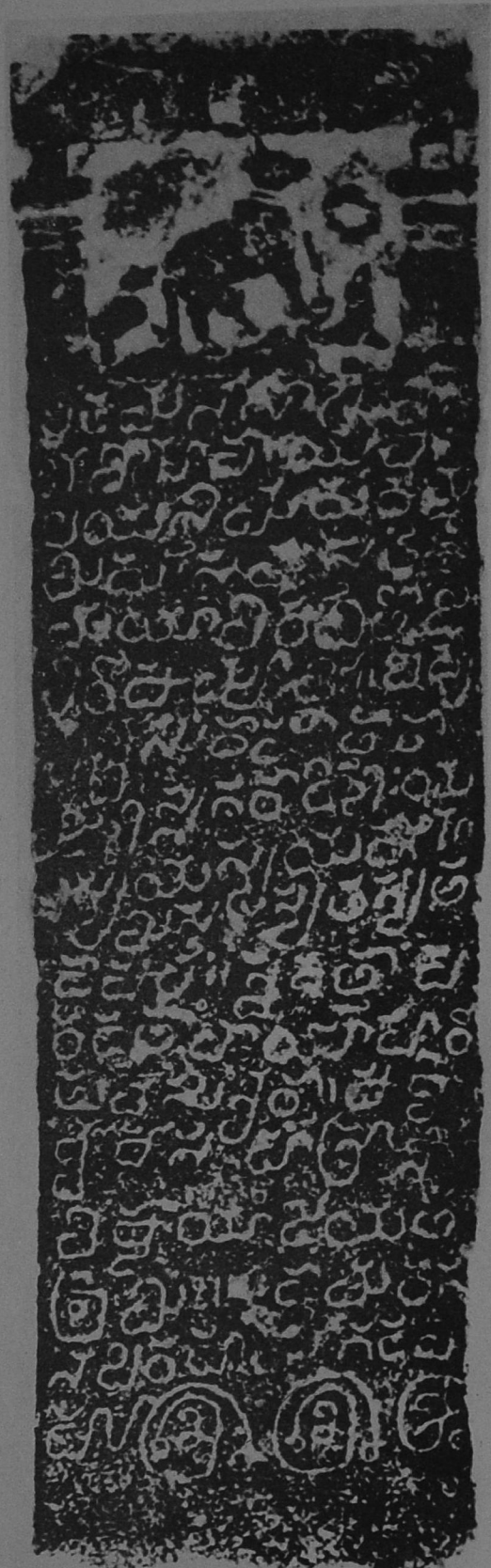
INSCRIPTION FROM SANIGARAM (B 9)



111

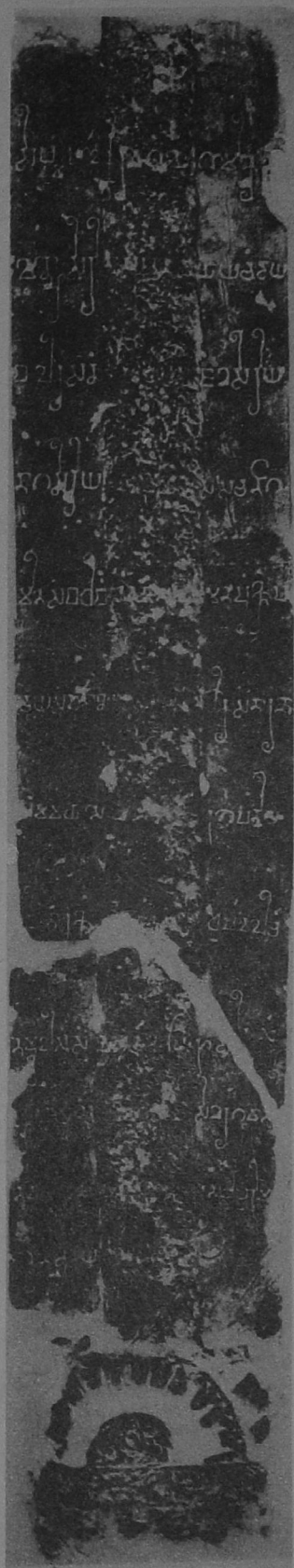


IV

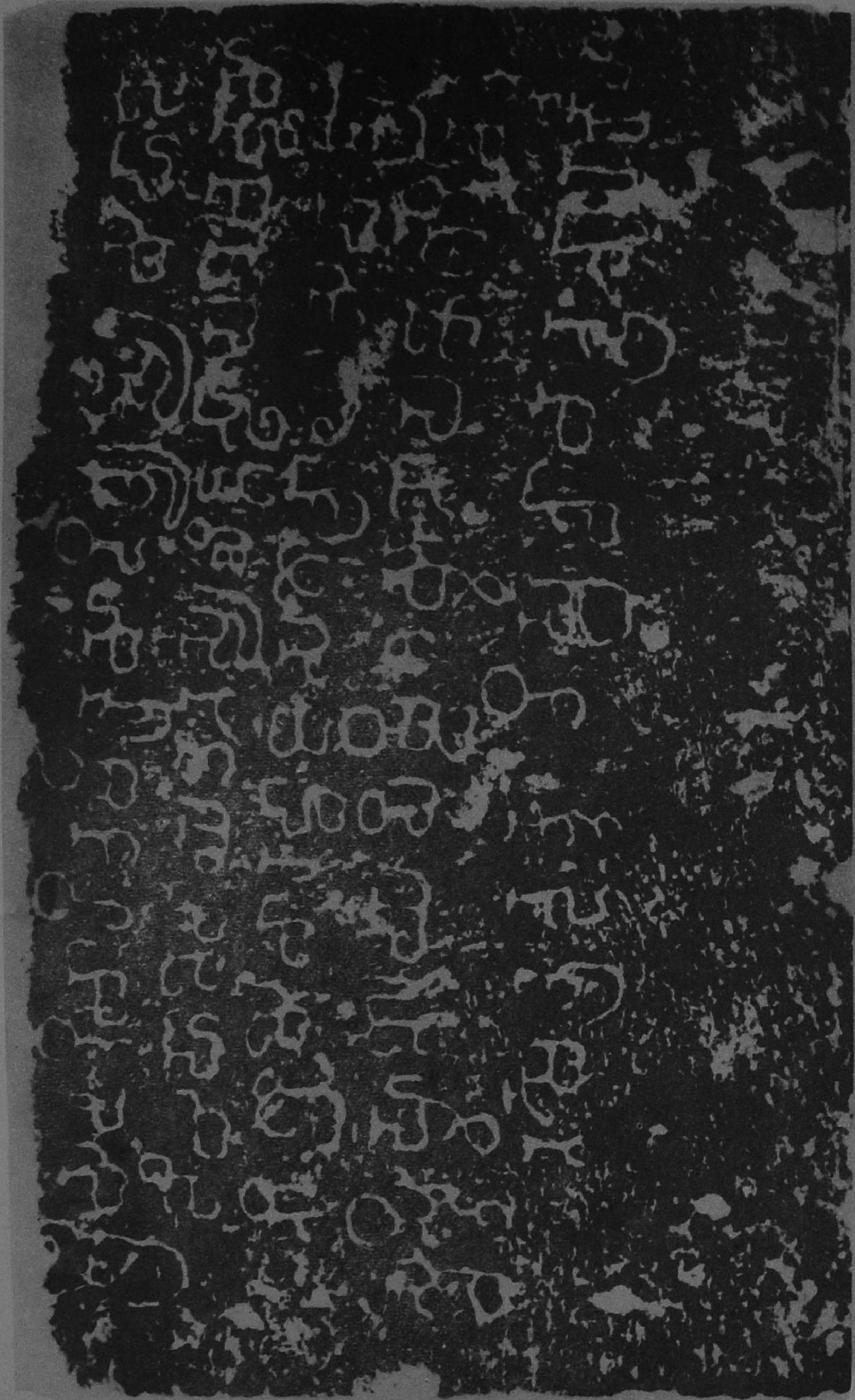




ALLURU BRAHMI INSCRIPTION (B 13)

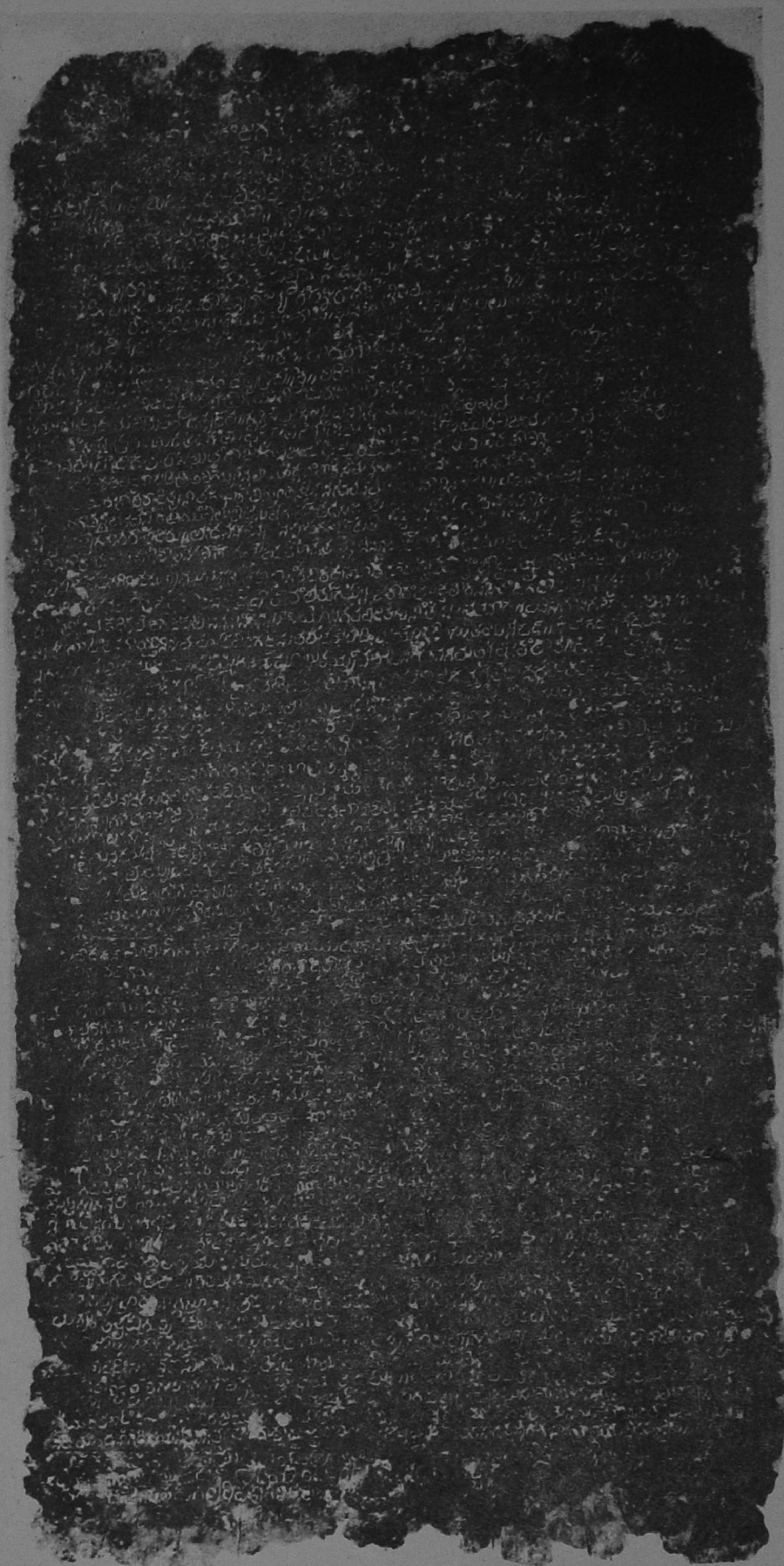


ALAMPUR INSCRIPTION OF VIKRAMADITYA (B 20)



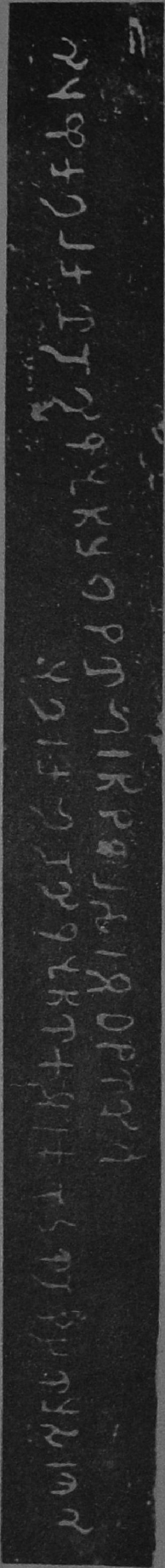


KANNADA INSCRIPTIONS FROM HANDARKI (B 140-141)

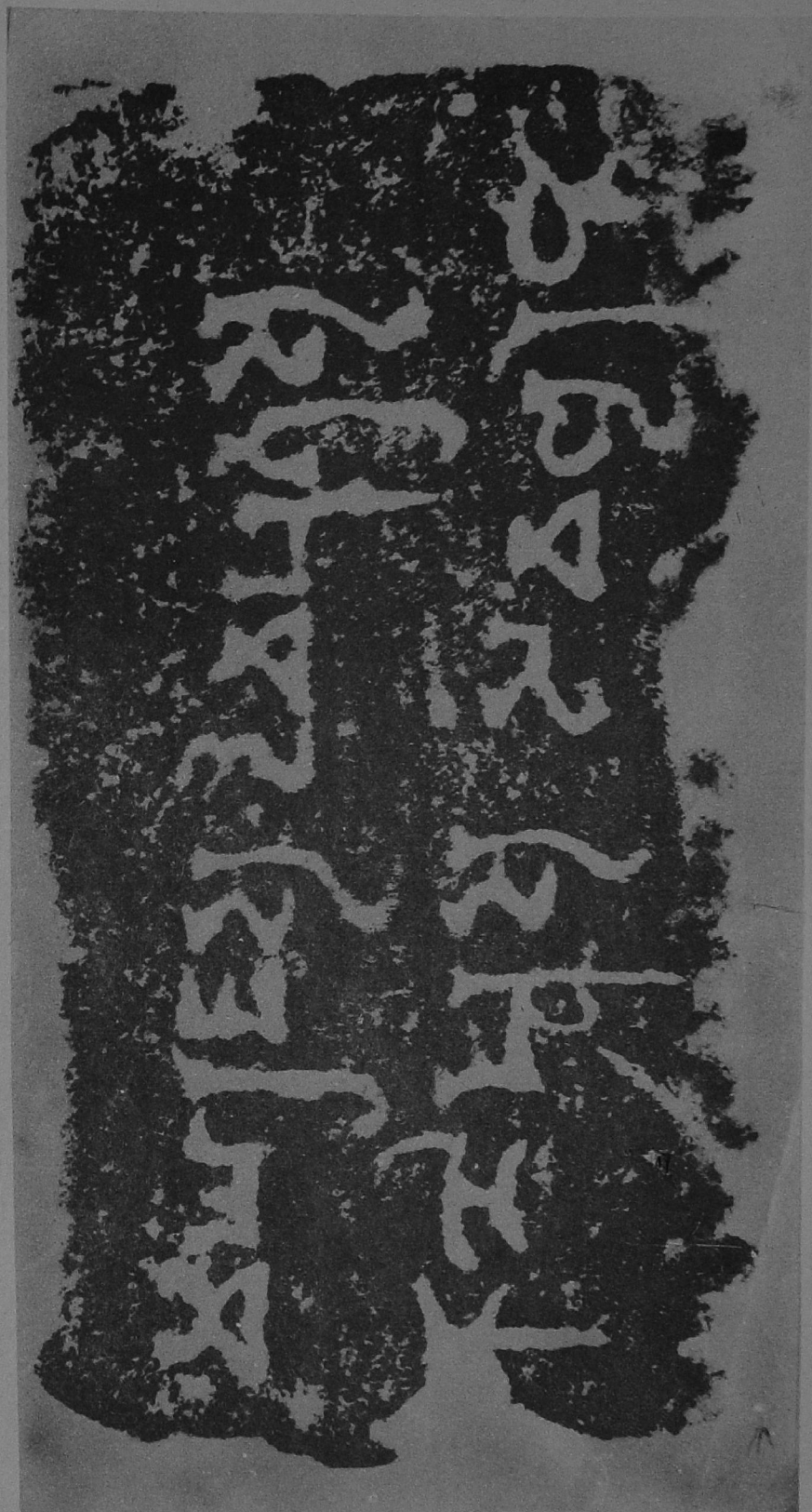




PANGURARIA BRAHMI INSCRIPTION (B 171)



MATHURA INSCRIPTION OF KANISHKA (B 259)





## INSCRIPTION OF AURANGZEB FROM BILGI (D 204)

در عهد حضرت ظل سبحانی او کنگر بادشاه غازی <sup>۱۱۹</sup> سید <sup>۱۱۹</sup>   
 و سده هجری قمری الف نواب نامدار دلیر خان بهادر بن عبد اکرم بهلولی <sup>۱۱۹</sup>   
 میان بی بی چا و زمین از سواد قصبه بکلی عید پر کنه ماکر کتبه بهیده میان بی بی <sup>۱۱۹</sup>   
 ولد صدیقی بن بابایی زنار دار ریکی پاتاشانی نواب مخزن عطار <sup>۱۱۹</sup>   
 چنانچه بنده در حق حلال از خانه خود بجهت حصول ثواب عقی باولی و جامع <sup>۱۱۹</sup>   
 احداث نموده با تمام کشتیهای برادرزاده با تمام رسیدگی مسلمانان و هندو <sup>۱۱۹</sup>   
 و غیره در حق حلال از خانه خود بجهت حصول ثواب عقی باولی و جامع <sup>۱۱۹</sup>

INSCRIPTION OF AURANGZEB FROM PACHAD (D 206)

شمس شاه المیر غازی  
 درویشی در راهی که شد  
 بسم الله الرحمن الرحیم  
 بسم الله الرحمن الرحیم  
 بسم الله الرحمن الرحیم  
 بسم الله الرحمن الرحیم



